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Chaitra 24, 1882 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

CONTENTS

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COLUMNS

No. 41.—Monday, April 4, 1960/Chaitra 15, 1882 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1267 to 1271, 1274, 1276 to 1278, 1281 to 1285 and 1289 to 1291 . . . . . 9489—9530

Short Notice Question No. 11 . . . . . 9530—36

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions No. 1272, 1273, 1275, 1279, 1280, 1286, 1287, 1288 and 1292 to 1296 . . . . . 9536—44

Unstarred Questions No. 1717 to 1759 . . . . . 9544—69

Re: Motion for Adjournment—

Alleged Contradiction in Defence Minister's statements on air-space violations 9569—73

Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 9573—74

Calling attention to matter of urgent Public Importance—

Crash of naval trainee aircraft . . . . . 9574—75

Leave of Absence 9575

Companies Amendment Bill—

Appointment of Rajya Sabha Members to Joint Committee 9576

Election to Committee—

Joint Committee on offices of Profit . . . . . 9576—77

Demands for Grants . . . . . 9577—9724

Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation . 9577—9717

Ministry of Health . . . . . 9717—24

Daily Digest . . . . . 9725—28

No. 42.—Wednesday, April 6, 1960/Chaitra 17, 1882 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1298, 1299, 1301 to 1306, 1308 to 1311, 1315, and 1317 to 1321 . . . . . 9729—72

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1297, 1300, 1307, 1312 to 1314, 1316, 1322 and 1323 . 9773—78

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1760 to 1831 . . . . . 9778—9822

Re : Motion of Privilege 9822

Re : Motions for Adjournment 9822-23

Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 9823—27

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Sixty-Second Report 9828

Estimates Committee—

Eightieth Report 9828

	Columns
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Supply of water to Pakistan	9828—30
Re : Article in Amrita Bazar Partika	9831–32
Conviction of Member	9832
Demands for Grants—	
Ministry of Health	9832—10020
Half-an-Hour discussion re: Welfare Extension Projects	10020—34
Daily Digest	10035—42
No. 43.—Thursday, April 7, 1960/Chaitra 18, 1882 (Saka)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1324 to 1334 and 1091	10043—81
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1335 to 1345	10082—88
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1832 to 1864	10088—10105
Papers laid on the Table	10105
Estimates Committee—	
Eighty-third Report	10106
Demands for Grants—	
Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel	10106—10266
Half-an-Hour discussion re: rise in price of sugar	10266—86
Daily Digest	10287—90
No. 44.—Friday, 8th April, 1960/Chaitra 19, 1882 (Saka)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1346, 1347, 1350, 1352, 1353, 1358, 1362 to 1365 and 1367 to 1375	10291—329
Short Notice Question No. 12	10330—34
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1348, 1349, 1351, 1354, 1355, 1359, 1360, 1361 and 1366	10334—40
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1865 to 1912	10340—76
Re : Question of Privilege	10376—80
Papers laid on the Table	10380–81
Message from Rajya Sabha	10381–82
Demands for Grants	10383—493
Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel	10383—453
Ministry of Defence	10453—93
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Sixty-second Report	10493
Resolution re: Development of Backward areas in the Third Five Year Plan—withdrawn	10493—551
Resolution re : Establishment of various Defence Councils	10551—64
Daily Digest	10565—70
No. 45. Saturday, April 9, 1960/Chaitra 20, 1882 (Saka)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1376, 1377, 1380 to 1388, 1391 and 1394 to 1398	10571—613

COLUMNS

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1378, 1379, 1389, 1390, 1392, 1393 and 1230 — 10614—17

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1913 to 1953. — 10617—43

Papers laid on the Table — 10643–44

Estimates Committee—
Eighty-second Report 10644

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
Eviction of Defence Employees in Jabalpur . 10644—48

Business of the House 10648

Statement re. Kandla Port . . . . . 10648—50

Demands for Grants—
Ministry of Defence . 10650—836

Daily Digest . . . . . 10837—40

No. 46—Monday, April 11, 1960/Chaitra 22, 1882 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1399, 1401 to 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1411 and 1414 to 1418 . . . . . 10841—74

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1400, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1412, 1413 and 1419 to 1422 — 10874—80

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1954 to 1989 and 1991 to 1993 — 10880—902

Papers laid on the Table 10902–03

Estimates Committee—Minutes 10903

Petitions 10904

Re : Calling Attention Notice . 10904–05

Demands for Grants . . . 10905—11128

Ministry of Labour and Employment — 10905—11086

Ministry of Rehabilitation . 11087—11128

Daily Digest . . 11129—32

No. 47—Tuesday, April 12, 1960/Chaitra 23, 1882 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1423 to 1436 — 11133—73

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1437 to 1454 . . 11173—85

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1994 to 2033 and 2035 to 2041 . 11185—214

Re : Motion for Adjournment 11215–16

Papers laid on the Table 11216–17

Resignation of a Member . . 11217

Election to Committee—
Central Silk Board . . 11217–18

Demands for Grants . . . 11218—11404

Ministry of Rehabilitation . 11218—338

Ministry of Irrigation and power 11339—11404

Daily Digest 11405–08

COLUMNS

No. 48—*Wednesday, April* 13, 1960/*Chaitra* 24, 1882 (*Saka*)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1455-1458, 1460, 1461, 1463-66, 1468, 1470 and 1471 . . . . . 11409—43

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1459, 1462, 1467, 1469 and 1472 to 1480 . . . 11443—50

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2042 to 2080 . . . . . 11450—75

Correction of a Question 11475

Message from Rajya Sabha 11476

Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha—Laid on the Table 11476

Demands for Grants . . . . . 11476—646

Ministry of Irrigation and Power . . . . . 11476—601

Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply . . . . 11601—46

Daily Digest . . . . . 11647—50

No. 49—*Thursday, April* 14, 1960/*Chaitra* 25, 1882 (*Saka*)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1481 to 1484, 1486, 1487, 1490 to 1494, 1496, 1497, 1500, 1501 and 1505 . . . . . 11651—86

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions No. 1485, 1488, 1489, 1495, 1498, 1499, 1502 to 1504 and 1506 to 1514 . . . . . 11686—99

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2081 to 2147 . . . . . 11699—737

Papers laid on the Table 11738

Estimates Committee—

Minutes 11738

Estimates Committee—

Eighty-ninth Report 11738

Bombay Reorganisation Bill—

Report of Joint Committee 11738

Demands for Grants . . . . . 11739—926

Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply . . . 11739—875

Ministry of Finance . . . . . 11876—926

Daily Digest . . . . . 11927—32

No. 50—*Saturday, April* 16, 1960/*Chaitra* 27, 1882 (*Saka*)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1515 to 1518 , 1521, 1522, 1526, 1529, 1530, 1533 to 1536, 1540 and 1541 . . . . . 11933—69

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1519, 1520, 1523 to 1525, 1527, 1528, 1531, 1532, 1537, 1538 and 1539 . . . . . 11969—76

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2148 to 2198 . . . . . 11976—12006

Re : Motion for Adjournment—

Famine conditions in Mizo Hills Districts of Assam . 12006—10

Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 12010—11

Messages from Rajya Sabha . . . . . 12011—13

LOK SABHA

Wednesday 13th April, 1960/24th Chaitra, 1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Castings for Railway Tracks

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*1455. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 493 on the 28th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether negotiations with the technical collaborators in the U.K. for setting up a steel foundry at Chittaranjan to produce steel castings for railway tracks have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) on successful conclusion of the negotiations, a collaboration agreement with M|s. F. H. Lloyd & Co. of U.K. was executed on 31-1-1960.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the main terms of the agreement?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is a longish agreement. The main terms of the agreement are that the firm will advise us and help us to purchase the machinery, train our people and

generally put up the foundry. In compensation for that, they will be paid £ 100,000.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know what will be the approximate production of this foundry?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Initially it would be 7,000 tons per year but expandable to 10,000 tons a year later on.

Shri S. C. Samanta: We were informed that it will take three years to complete it. May I know whether the construction and installation work has begun?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The agreement has just been signed. Before the actual construction work starts, lots of drawings and designs and all those things have to be done. The actual consthruction work will start in August, 1960 and the plant will go into production by the end of 1962.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any change was made in the final draft agreement that was sent to U.K.?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I am not aware of any change. The agreement has just been signed.

श्री पद्म देव : इस समय रेलवे ट्रेक्स की कितनी आवश्यकता है और यह फाउंडरी कब तक इस आवश्यकता को पूरा कर सकेगी ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैं ने अभी बताया कि सन् १९६२ के आखिर तक वह काम शुरू कर देगी । वह हमारे लिए सिर्फ रेलवे ट्रैक्स ही तैयार नहीं करेगी बल्कि लोकोमोटिव बनाने के लिए और दूसरे भी कास्टिंग तैयार करेगी । इस आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए इसको बनाया जा रहा है । उम्मीद है कि यह काफी हद तक हमारी जरूरियात को पूरा करेगी ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what are the sources of supply of steel castings at present, whether they are indigenous or foreign?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: A large number of them are indigenous. But some have to be imported.

Shri Tangamani: In view of the fact that steel castings are now made outside Chittaranjan and as a result of this delays are caused, may I know whether this agreement that has taken some time will be followed up and by what time this foundry will be set up?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I just said that the actual constructian work will start in August, 1960 and the foundry will go into production by the end of 1962. We are trying to expedite matters as much as we can.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether other countries were also approached about this collaboration and whether any expert will be there in Chittaranjan?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It was a global tender and keeping everything in view this firm was selected. The firm will keep an expert engineer and six technicians at Chittaranjan until such time as the plant goes into production.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Government are aware that the officers have been representing that this delay is avoidable and the plant can go into production as it is being done in Rourkela? If so, may I know whether the Government will take measures to see that it goes into production at least in the next year?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We will try and take utmost benefit from it and whatever is possible, will be done.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know out of the estimated cost of Rs. 2·5 crores, what is the amount of stores that will be supplied by the firm which is collaborating in the setting up of this plant?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The firm will not supply any stores.

Invention of Agricultural Implements

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*1456. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to award prizes every year to the inventors of new tools of agriculture;

(b) if so, whether this proposal has been finalised; and

(c) the date from which such prizes will be awarded?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). The Indian Council of Agricultural Research sanctioned in 1956 a scheme for award of prizes for effecting improvements in certain agricultural implements, a list of which is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 96].

There will be two prizes for each of the implements. The maximum first prize will be Rs. 1,000 and the minimum second prize will be Rs. 300. The results of the competition will be announced shortly.

Besides, a proposal for institution of a prize and a President's Gold Medal for making an outstanding contribution in the field of production of improved agricultural implements is also under active consideration of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research at present.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister just now stated that the proposal was finalised in the year 1956. May I know why there was so much delay in awarding the prizes?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It depends upon what we get as a result of the competition. Although it was intended that we should do it yearly, I do

not think sufficient number of implements deserving prizes had come in. The Committee has now been appointed and probably the first result of the competition wi.l be available soon.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Sir, the list of agricultural implements for which prizes will be awarded includes implements, like, cart wheels and carts, threshers, yokes and harnesses for bullocks, etc. May I know who are the manufacturers of these implements, whether the efficacy of these implements has been tested and whether they were exhibited in the World Agriculture Fail that was held recently?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have not got the list of manufacturers of these implements. I do not know if any of these manufacturers have applied to the Committee for the award of prizes. I will give the information to the hon. Member. Of course, some of these items on which prizes are intended to be given were exhibited in the World Agriculture Fair.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that a scheme for award of prizes was sanctioned in 1956. Sir, it is now 1960. May I know at what stage the manufacture of these implements is and whether they have actually been manufactured or they are in the process of being manufactured?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I must make it clear that it is not, only manufactured. There may be somebody who might evolve a certain type of implement which wi.l deserve the prize. Probably, the manufacture of that implement may start later on. There may be certain things which are manufactured already. The Committee has been appointed and the results of the first competition will be available soon.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : अभी जो मंत्री जी से पूछा गया कि १९५६ में इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय हो गया था, इसको करीब चार वर्ष हो गये । मंत्री जी ने कारण नहीं बतलाया कि इतनी देर क्यों हुई और क्या यह आशा की जा सकती है कि इस वर्ष से यह कार्य आरम्भ हो जायेगा ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : कारण यही है कि मैन्युफैक्चरर्स और दीगर लोगों का ध्यान इस तरफ नहीं गया है । मैं समझता हूं कि अब तीन साढ़े तीन साल बाद जब लोगों को मालूम हुआ कि यह प्राइजेज मिलने वाले हैं तो लोग इनको बनाने के लिए आगे आयेंगे ।

Shri S.C. Samanta: As regards part (c) of the question, the hon. Minister has not told us the date from which such prizes will be awarded. May I know whether this prize-giving will be a continuous process also?

Dr. P.S. Deshmukh: It is intended to be so and we expect to start it this year. But it will a l depend upon whether we get the necesary standard of implements or not, Otherwise, we would not just like giving prizes every year to anybody.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the hon. Minister's statement that the results of the first competition would be announced very shortly, may I know how these competitions are held? What is the basis of the competition?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Sir, it is difficult to give any basis. The intention is that we should get improved implements of the categories mentioned in the statement which is placed on the Table of the Sabha, one that will really be economical and which would be within the reach of the farmers for that kind of implement. These are the various criteria that will decide.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, my question was a specific one. There are some people who manufacture these implements. I want to know whether the Research Institute or the Government calls for the instruments for examnation and then decide the competition or the officers concerned keep an eye on the manufacture of such implements all over the country and then judge?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I expect that every competitor who expects to get

a prize must move in the matter and bring his product to the notice of the Government. I would not, of course, like to shut out anything which some of our best officers have come across. They will probably ask the manufacturers to send up their products.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I know whether in awarding prizes on these improved implements it will be kept in view that these lead to greater and better production?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir, naturally. We want to have more efficient implements.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members can themselves imagine. Durability, cheapness, better production and all that will be taken into consideration. Why should they ask the hon. Minister about it.

Shri Jadhav: While taking into consideration the standard of the implements, is the price factor also taken into consideration so that it is within the reach of average agriculturists?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir, I have already answered that.

Survey of Mental Diseases

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*1457. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** **Shri Radha Raman:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey or census on the incidence of mental diseases and mental deficiencies is proposed to be undertaken; and

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) The Indian Council of Medical Research at the instance of the Government of India has agreed to undertake the survey.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any previous survey was conducted; if so, when and what was the incidence at that time?

Shri Karmarkar: No, Sir, no previous survey was done. But the incidence is estimated to be, without the aid of any survey, at about 2 per 1000 as against 5 to 8 per 1000 in the United States and 3 to 4 per 1000 in the United Kingdom.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know when an attempt will be made to collect the information and finish this survey?

Shri Karmarkar: They are already on it. They have appointed a sub-committee. That sub-committee will issue a questionnaire covering the various aspects that they like with a view to collect the information. It is rather a difficult matter, my hon. friend will appreciate, to assess and judge the mental illness of people, because people who are mentally ill may not agree that they are ill.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What are the precise terms of this survey?

Shri Karmarkar: The precise term is the one that my hon. friend wants, to assess the extent of mental illness in the country.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: It is a well known fact that treatment facilities are not available to known cases of mental illness. Is there any proposal to provide the facilities for the cases that will be revealed by this survey that is proposed by the hon. Minister?

Shri Karmarkar: Sir, looking after mental patients is a function of the State Governments, and I am quite sure that increasing attention is being diverted over the subject. As it is, I find that there are about 19,000—subject to correction—beds in the country, but we would like to have more of them (*Interruption*). The number of mental patients is more than what my hon. friends imagine Therefore, I am quite sure that the State Governments will be taking steps.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Have the State Governments been consulted before undertaking this survey? Is this

survey being undertaken in consultation with the State Governments?

Shri Karmarkar: Sir, I am not sure whether there has been consultation, but I am quite sure that the State Gavernments will like it. In any case, this is a useful function that the ICMR has been asked to do.

Shri Tyagi: Has tension in the society anything to do with the mental health of individuals; if so, are Government availing of the services of any high-class psychiatrists to suggest to them preventive means?

Shri Karmarkar: Some of these are psychiatrists. Tension, as my hon. friend has appreciated, has something to do with mental illness. Psychiarists look after mental illness, and psychiatrists are also consulted.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether this survey will include investigation into the nature and extent of relationship of venereal diseases like syphilis with mental illness?

Mr. Speaker: Leave it to the doctors. All hon. Members are entitled to give suggestions. I am sure this committee will issue a questionnaire.

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir. My notes do not show that venereal diseases have something to do with mental illness. I shall ask the ICMR to consult my hon. friend.

Shri Tyagi: I hope the disease is not contagious.

Shri C. D. Pande: Since the Central Government has the overall charge of medical facilities in the country and they are running various institutions of a specialised nature, will the Central Government consider the feasibility of establishing a mental asylum or a health resort on modern and scientific lines so that the whole country will have its benefit?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir. As I said, mental illness like other illnesses is a subject of the State Government. We have come into the picture by way of co-ordinating things. If my hon. friend is interested, there is a first-class mental hospital in Bangalore under our direct charge and we can do anything with it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what mental deficiencies, the hon. Minister is aware, are going to be investigated by this committee?

Mr. Speaker: These are all details. The hon. Minister will place in the library the terms of reference.

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: I would like to know whether it has come to the notice of the hon. Minister that the cost of treatment in mental hospitals is very high and beyond the reach of ordinary persons? If so, may I know if certain steps are going to be taken or are suggested to be taken to bring down that cost?

Shri Karmarkar: Unfortunately the costs of treatment in mental hospitals are high, and in the absence of better resources we do not know what to do. If there is ample money we shall be happy to reduce the cost of treatment for mental patients and the State Governments also would like to do that.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Mental hospitals take care of advanced cases. Is there any proposal for clinics for the care of early cases of mental disease so that they do not develop into full-fledged cases?

Mr. Speaker: The question is about survey. We are going a step further, after the survey is made, about the treatment.

Manufacture of Ship-building Parts

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*1458. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Committee regarding the manufacture of

component parts for ship-building has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement showing the action taken on the main recommendations of the Committee is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 97].

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how the recommendations of this committee which have been accepted by the Government as regards the manufacture of component parts etc., will be implemented, whether through private agencies or by an institution run by the Government?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We shall try to tap all possible resources, i.e. all possible industrial resources in the country, in order to encourage indigenous manufacture of such items or parts that go into the construction of a ship.

Shri S. C. Samanta: This advisory committee on ancillary industries was set up in November, 1957, and I think the first report has been submitted. May I know when the final report is expected?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is expected that this committee would continue to study the various aspects of the question. The question is a complicated one. There are a wide variety of materials and equipments that are at present imported and on which foreign exchange has to be spent. Then, there are very rigid considerations about specifications also which have got to be maintained and observed. All these factors lead to the complication of the whole question, and hence the committee does require some time to study each and every item and to advise the Government accordingly.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: One of the recommendations in the statement is that requisite foreign exchange be placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Shipping. May I know what is the present practice, whether any such foreign exchange is placed at his disposal?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Shipyard has got a specific programme of ship-building, and the foreign exchange requirements of that programme are met from time to time.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What is the present requirement of ship-quality steel in our country, and may I know how that requirement of steel is met?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot exactly state the quantity or the value thereof, but I understand that in each ship the component part of steel is about 15 per cent.

Shri Tangamani: May I know by what time the show-rooms for marine equipment will be opened in Bombay and Calcutta as recommended by the advisory committee?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As the hon. Member will observe from the statement, the committee has been requested to formulate and submit a scheme for the setting up of these show-rooms and we expect that the committee would soon formulate and furnish us with a scheme and put it up before us for implementation.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that this advisory committee has indicated a few select items including shipyard quality steel in adequate quantities to be manufactured in our steel plants and, if so, what steps have the Government so far taken to persuade the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel to undertake this work?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would refer the hon. Member to the statement. As a matter of fact, about steel they have made a specific recommendation and have informed us that beginning from 1961 they would be able to supply shipyard quality steel for our

purposes from the Rourkela Steel Plant.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the Visakhapatnam shipyard will be expanded for this purpose or any arrangement will be made at the second shipyard at Cochin?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is evident that the optimum capacity at the Vizag shipyard has got to be achieved, and apart from the second shipyard that has to be set up, it is necessary to create a quantum of demand in the country which will enable us to produce the required equipment on an economic basis.

Keys for Railway Sleepers

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*1460. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri V. P. Nayar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1104-A on the 21st December, 1959, regarding the supply of keys for Railway sleepers by a Kanpur firm and state:

(a) whether information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following are the replies to parts (a) to (f) of Question No. 1104-A of 21st December, 1959.

(a) Steel keys for sleepers have been and are being supplied by two firms in Kanpur against contracts placed by the D.G.S.D.

(b) Some keys were oversized but were within the permissible limits of tolerance according to the specification.

(c) and (d). There is no information available to indicate that a complaint was made by the Railway direct to the firm, nor of any acceptance on their part to take back the keys. The contract was between the D.G.S. & D. and the Supplier; the Northern Railway, therefore, pointed out to the D.G.S. & D. in May, 1956 that some keys supplied by M/s. Singh Engineering Works Ltd., Kanpur, against the order placed by D.G.S. & D.'s on this firm in September, 1945, were oversized. The D.G.S. & D., after making a check, found that the size of the keys was within the permissible limits of tolerance given in the specification and informed the Northern Railway accordingly in September, 1956. The keys were then accepted by the Northern Railway and the case finally closed in November, 1956.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) There are two firms in Kanpur who are supplying keys to the Railways. The value of contracts placed on these two firms by the D.G.S. & D. during different years is as follows:—

	Rs.
(i) M/s. Singh Engineering Works Ltd., Kanpur :	
1956-57	28,70,800
1957-58	75,24,856
1958-59	18,02,080
(ii) M/s. Kanpur Rolling Mills Ltd., Kanpur :	
1957-58	4,60,937
1958-59	17,97,576

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know what contracts were given to the same firm—Messrs Singh Engineering Works—during 1959-60 and for 1960-61?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As I said, the contract was given by another Ministry. The orders are placed by the Director-General of Supplies and

Disposals. I am not aware of what they did and what they did not do. We are only the Ministry to whom the goods are supplied. We do not go into the question of placing orders which is done by others.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Apart from the experts from the D.G.S. & D., may I know who inspected the keys and what was the report made by them?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Of course, we use the keys, and we reported to the D.G.S. & D. that we thought that there might be some defects in the keys The D.G.S. & D. then held another thorough check and this is what he said:

> "No doubt, some keys have been found to be somewhat oversized by 1/32" part of an inch. But, as you are aware, the difference is not beyond the permissible tolerance limits. Under the circumstances, it is requested that the keys in question may please be accepted."

This is what the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals said to the railways, and under his advice we accepted them and we used the keys. And to this day, they are being used and there has been no untoward incident.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: My question was, apart from the Director-General, whether anybody inspected the keys.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: All the people who use the keys see them every day. The supervisory staff also inspect them frequently. The people who inspect the track every day see them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister quoted what the D.G.S. & D. had said. I do not want to repeat that sentence. But even after that, the General Manager, Engineering, Northern Railway, stated as follows:

> "It is hoped that in future the tolerance permitted in the standard drawings would only guide the inspecting officer".

I take it that the tolerance which was said to be permissible was not actually permissible. If so, what action has been taken on the note submitted by the General Manager, Engineering, Northern Railway?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The presumption of the hon. Member is quite wrong. The permissible tolerance is given, and the keys were within the permissible tolerance limit—1/32 part of an inch. If anything, it was on the thicker side. You will appreciate that no firm would like to use more metal than is entirely necessary. They would not like to use on the key more metal than necessary, because they would incur losses.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member does not pose himself to be an expert. Is it or is it not correct to say that the General Manager, Engineering, was right when he said that the tolerance level is too much and that care should be taken to see that so much tolerance must be there and so on. If it is so, it is a question as to whether any expert in the railways considered that opinion or not. That is the point of the hon. Member.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It may be a matter of opinion.

Mr. Speaker: Did he or did he not say so? The hon. Member wants to know whether it is a fact that the General Manager, Engineering, said in the report that the tolerance level was too much and so on.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I have not seen it. But if it is a fact, then it is a question of revising the specification. If the experts so decide, that the present specification allows too much tolerance, they will have to revise the specification and necessary action will be taken.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You remember, Sir, that the hon. Deputy Minister was explaining this matter in the House on the last occasion in the

course of which he said that the question was "whether the keys should be hit with a seven pound hammer or a four pound hammer and so on—minor things". Then, you, in your wisdom said:

> "No body is interested in those details, whether it is hit by a big hammer or small hammer. But have the keys fallen out or not?"

Shri Shahnawaz Khan replied:

> "Some have fallen. When there are millions and millions of keys, some are bound to fall".

My submission is because of the difference in the tolerance levels, and the looseness of the keys, the track on which these are laid will become unsafe. I want to know whether this matter was investigated by the vigilance department or any expert.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It was thoroughly investigated and for the last six years the keys have been there. There has been no accident as a result of the use of these keys. I submit that we are trying to attach more importance to this question then it deserves.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In answer to a previous question, the hon. Minister stated that when the sleepers were laid on the track, it was found that the keys, because of vibration, sometimes fell down. I want to know the total quantity and the weight of such keys that have fallen down. May I also know whether the entire supplies made are checked and certified to be of the required specification by the D.G.S. & D.? The hon. Minister said that they were replaced. I want to know to what extent the replacement was made. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I would like to explain the general question about contracts. There are certain items for which orders are placed by the railways themselves. There are a very limited number of such items. For a large number of requirements of railway equipment and stores, indents are placed on the D.G.S. & D. They place the contracts with the parties whom they think to be efficient or proper parties. The inspection is done by the agency of the D.G.S. & D. They inspect the goods supplied. They certify that they are fit and according to the specification and then they are accepted by the railways. Whether they inspected every key that was supplied by the party, is too much for me to say. They had a sample test checking and they certified that the keys were according to the specification.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed a number of supplementaries. Next question.

Rice Mills in Andhra Pradesh

*1461. **Shri Khimji:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a purchase-tax of four naye paise per rupee is to be paid by the millers in Andhra Pradesh on paddy supplied to the Central Government under the Essential Commodities Act;

(b) whether a refund of one naya paisa is allowed on rise consumed within the State;

(c) whether any representation was made by the millers or any other interested party to the Union Government to the effect that since the procurement prices were fixed when the purchase-tax was at three naye paise, there should be a refund of one naya paisa in the case of rice supplied to the Central Government also; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) A purchase tax of four naya paise per rupee is payable on the first purchase of paddy made in Andhra Pradesh and not consumed within the state.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is under correspondence with the State Government.

Drinking in I.A.C. Planes

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*1463. { **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines Corporation serves liquors and wines on its inland flights;

(b) whether passengers are allowed to consume their own liquors on any of these flights;

(c) whether it is a fact that on the 22nd December, 1959 some passengers coming from Bombay to Delhi on Viscount flight in the evening, took some drinks in the plane; and

(d) whether passengers coming from Bombay which is a dry area can keep or drink liquors on the flights from Bombay?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Indian Aircraft Rules prohibit passengers in a state of intoxication from entering or being in an aircraft although it does not prohibit the mere act of drinking by passengers on the aircraft.

(c) Since the passengers can consume their own liquor, the Indian Airlines Corporation have no information to confirm or deny whether any passengers were drinking on the Bombay-Delhi Viscount evening flight on 22-12-1959.

(d) The question whether passenger embarking Indian Airlines Corporation Aircraft at Bombay can carry their own liquor is a matter for the local authorities of Bombay State to consider.

Shri Bahadur Singh: May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that the policy of the Ministry of Transport and Communications amounts to infringement of the law of prohibition of the State of Bombay, when it allows passengers to take or carry liquor to Bombay when they are going to Bombay or coming from Bombay?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have just stated that we do not allow or prohibit the carriage of any goods. We cannot search that luggage or every passenger. Of course, as far as the enforcement of the prohibition law is concerned, we co-operate as far as possible, but is the State Government's duty to enforce it.

Shri Bahadur Singh: May I know whether the Central Government will help the Bombay Government in submitting the names of passengers who take drinks, so that they will come to know whether they belong to Delhi or to Bombay, because passengers who are going to Bombay from Delhi cannot take liquor because Bombay is a dry area and they cannot buy liquor in Bombay, because they do not hold permits? So, will the Central Government help the State Government in submitting the names of the passengers?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. Subbarayan): The State Government have their own police force and CID. It is not the policy of the IAC to act either as police force or CID for the Bombay State.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether this act of the IAC does not come under the abettor clause of the IPC?

Dr. Subbarayan: Not at all.

Mr. Speaker: One is a lawyer and the other a Barrister.

Evasion of Freight Payment at Kanpur Station

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*1464. { **Shri Subiman Ghose:** **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many assisted siding lines are there in Kanpur; Northern Railway;

(b) whether any enquiry was held into causes of evasion of freight in these sidings and the pecuniary loss caused to the Railway during 1957-58;

(c) if so, the findings of the enquiry; and

(d) if no enquiry was held, whether Government propose to hold an enquiry into the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 34.

(b) No special enquiry has been held. There has been some delay in the recovery of freight and other charges due from the siding owners. A substantial portion has been recovered. Further recoveries are also being made and it is not yet clear whether there will be any loss or not.

(c) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (b).

(d) No Sir, since steps have been and are being taken to recover the outstandings and also a substantial part has already been recovered.

Shri Subiman Ghose: Is it a fact that on the initiative of some high railway officials of Kanpur and Allahabad, inspectors of railways were asked to enquire into the working of these assisted sidings at Kanpur and they submitted their report on 30th April, 1958 to the Divisional Superintendent of Allahabad and if so, will Government lay that report on the Table of the House?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That is entirely a departmental report. We do not propose to lay it on the Table of the House.

Shri Subiman Ghose: May I know whether that enquiry was held and a report was submitted to the Divisional Superintendent on the 30th April, 1958?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is a normal thing in departmental working. Sometimes we depute inspectors to go and inspect certain cases and submit a report. It is a normal thing happening every day. It might have happened.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the total amount of freight and siding charges against various mills of Kanpur on 31st March, 1958 and the amount realised and also the cost of commercial staff engaged in the various assisted siding lines outstanding on 31st March, 1958?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The amount outstanding on 31st March, 1958 was Rs. 7,78,086.20 nP. The amount realised by 31st December, 1959 was Rs. 6,19,408·18 nP. The cost of commercial staff engaged in various assisted siding lines in Kanpur oustanding on 31st March, 1958 was Rs. 99,104·50 nP.

Shri Subiman Ghose: Is it a fact that 500 wagons pertaining to a period prior to July 1957 remained unaccounted for, for which bills were never submitted and freight charges were never recovered? If so, what steps have Government taken for realising those freight charges?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That is a matter of detail; I do not have the details.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The question relates to evasion of freight payment. It must be there.

Mr. Speaker: It may be there, but the hon. Minister is not in possession of that now. 500 wagons is a big thing, but we do not know whether the amount due is big or not. They may table another question for that. The hon. Minister has said Rs. 7 lakhs was outstanding out of which Rs. 6 lakhs have been recovered. Whether these 500 wagons are includ-

ed in it or not is a minor detail. They may put a separate question.

Shri Subiman Ghose: In the report, it is revealed that 500 wagons remain unaccounted for, bills were never submitted and freight charges never recovered.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister said that these reports are submitted in the usual course. If pointed attention is drawn to any single report, he will consider that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister said that on 31st March, 1958 the amount outstanding was Rs. 7 lakhs out of which Rs. 6 lakhs have been realised. I want to know what is the amount outstanding for 1959, whether it is regular payment or even on 31st March, 1959 something was outstanding. I want that figure also.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I have given the figures.

Mr. Speaker: Evidently he has got some suspicion that the amount of Rs. 6 lakhs is the amount due in that year and not by way of arrears. He wants to know what exactly are the outstandings at the end of the year 1959.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I have said that at the end of December, 1959, the outstanding would be to the extent of Rs. 1,58,000 for both the Northern and the North-eastern railway.

Introduction of Metric System in P. & T.

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*1465. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** **Shri Tangamani:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) when the 'Metric System' is contemplated to be introduced in the Posts and Telegraphs Department; and

(b) what steps have been taken to educate the public and to popularise the scheme and to train the staff?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 98].

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement it is found that the metric system has been introduced with effect from 1-4-1959 for certain types of work in the Telegraph Engineering Branch and with effect from 1-4-1960 for payment of charges for conveyance of mails by rail and by air and for calculating the basis of certain charges relating to telephone traffic. Since the system has been introduced in those sections. I want to know whether any difficulty has been experienced and, if so, what is the nature of difficulty and what steps are taken to rectify them.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I could not follow the question, because the hon. Member is always in the habit of talking in long sentences and not putting the question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: With effect from 1-4-1960 the metric system has been introduced for payment of charges for conveyance of mails by rail and by air. I want to know whether the introduction of the system has created any difficulty and, if so, what steps have been taken to remove that.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I do not know what the hon. Member exactly wants. His question was such a long sentence that I could not follow it.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the introduction of the metric system has led to any difficulty in calculating the rates etc.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The difficulty in the change-over from the old system to the metric system is that the employees have got to be instructed in this matter. We are doing it gradually so that they will begin to understand the working of the new system. The tables of new as well as old rates are issued to them so that they would learn the change from one system to the other.

Shri Tangamani: The railways have introduced it from 1-4-1960. May we know by what time the system will be introduced in the other departments like postal department?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: We are trying our best to see that the system is introduced as soon as we possibly can, but giving instructions to the employees etc. will take some time.

Shri Tangamani: May I know.

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing to ask on this. The hon. Minister has stated that he is trying his utmost to see that the change-over takes place without any difficulty.

Shri Tangamani: In the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry.....

Mr. Speaker: He is not responsible for that.

Shri Tangamani: There was a conference of the Central Government...

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is responsible for posts and telegraphs. What is the good of asking him about Works, Housing and Supply Ministry?

Shri Tangamani: I want to know whether the DG, P. & T. will meet the various heads of circles to discuss with them, and also the employees representatives, the difficulties and the remedial measures.

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action which need not be answered.

Bhogdoi Bridge at Jorhat

***1466. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether expansion of the Bhogdoi bridge at Jorhat has been included in the development plan for the existing National Highways in the State of Assam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) There is no proposal to widen the existing bridge at Jorhat. There is, however, a proposal to construct an entirely new bridge.

It is hoped that this proposal will be included in the 3rd plan.

(b) The site for the bridge is not yet finalised, but it may be stated that the bridge will be built to suit modern standards of traffic and loading.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: In reply to a previous question, two years back, the hon. Minister stated that the question of widening the bridge, or constructing a new bridge, is under consideration in consultation with the State Government. May I know why it is taking so much time?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The obvious reason is that this particular bridge lies in alignment with the existing highway and the existing highway does not admit of widening because it runs through the city. Therefore, we are trying to have a by-pass and we want to have a new bridge on the by-pass. Recently, I discussed this matter with the State Chief Minister and he has promised to personally look into it and tell us what he would like us to do.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: May I know whether the State Government have accepted the proposal for a by-pass?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is the crux of the matter. If we decide to have a by-pass, there are certain areas which might suffer from water-logging. If we take the national highway through the town, then some buildings have to be demolished. Therefore, the State Chief Minister proposes to look into the matter.

Shri Amjad Ali: May I know whether this crossing forms part of the national highway?

Shri Raj Bahadur: At present the national highway runs through the town. Now, as a matter of fact, the volume of traffic in that area is increasing and, therefore, we want to

avoid congestion there. So, we want to have a by-pass, and in regard to that by-pass we are not getting the unanimous support of all the sections of the people of the area concerned. There are two alternatives; either to have it through the city and then demolish certain buildings, which will be an expensive affair, and have 150 ft. wide highway on the middle of the town in alignment with the bridge, as I explained, or have a new bridge.

Shri Amjad Ali: What is the reaction of the local Government to this proposal of the Central Government?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They do not seem to be inclined to accept the proposal of having the national highway through the town, because that will entail the demolition of quite a few buildings. But the Chief Minister proposed to look into the whole matter.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that this bridge is awfully narrow and it is incapable of carrying heavy machinery, as was experienced during World War II, may I know whether Government propose to expedite the matter by either having an alternative bridge or by strengthening and widening the existing bridge?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We are very much anxious that we should expedite it. As a matter of fact, once the State Government tells us which alternative is accepted we shall definitely go ahead with our scheme either to have a bi-pass around the town or through the town by widening the national highway.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: In view of the increasing load of vehicular traffic, including heavy military trucks, as it is the only road leading towards Dibrugarh and Zero the headquarter of Subansari Division in North East Frontier Agency, may I know whether Government have any plan for widening the road in that part of the country?

Mr. Speaker: He has already answered that. Hon. Members must take up the matter with their Chief Minister.

Pochampad Project

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*1468. **Shri Rameshwar Rao:**
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Anjanappa:
Shri P. Ramaswamy:
Shri Rangarao:
Shri K. V. Padalu:
Shri D. S. Raju:
Shri Venkatasubbaiah:
Kumari M. Vedakumari:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Heda:
Dr. Atchamamba:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:
Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 130 on the 15th February, 1960 and state:

(a) the further progress made in the consideration of the Pochampad Project;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Government have requested the Centre to include the project in the Second Five Year Plan in substitution of the Devanur Project already included in Second Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether any money has been set apart for 1960-61 for the preliminary works of this Project?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Central Water and Power Commission have examined the project report of Pochampad Project and sent their technical comments to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for replies on the points raised by them to enable them to process the project further.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Shri Rameshwar Rao: Is it a fact that the Planning Commission in 1951-52 allocated 494.000 million cft. of Godavari waters to the erstwhile

Hyderabad State and that the then Hyderabad Government, with the concurrence of the Planning Commission, allocated 105.000 million cft. to projects in the Marathawada region and 389.000 million cft. to projects in the Telengana region?

Shri Hathi: I do not think that can be after the examination of this project. That must have been the previous allocation. After examination of the technical details of this project, I do not think any allocation like that has been made.

Shri Rameshwar Rao: I am asking this question, because this allocation has relevance to the project. This allocation was made in 1951-52.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Minister aware of that?

Shri Hathi: Of course, I am. Allocations were made. But I do not have the figures with me. So, I cannot say whether these are the correct figures.

Shri Rameshwar Rao: Could he tell us the reasons for the delay in initiating the Pochampad project?

Shri Hathi: The project has been examined by the CWPC and has been sent to the Andhra Pradesh Government for their comments on the technical points raised by the CWPC. After the receipt of their comments on these points, it will be proceeded with.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know the points on which the Centre has invited the opinion of the State Government?

Shri Hathi: All technical points about the project itself.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether after the technical examination of the project by the CWPC they have arrived at any figures regarding the quantity of water that would be available from the Pochampad project?

Shri Hathi: I do not have the figures with me.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether the State Government has informed the Central Government that, as far as the finances for this project are concerned, they wanted to divert the funds of the Devanur project and the remaining portion of the amount they would get from the sale of the securities of the old Hyderabad and, if so, what are the reasons for the delay? May I know whether the delay is because the technical committee's report has to be examined by the Andhra Pradesh Government or is there any other reason?

Shri Hathi: The Andhra Pradesh Government did mention to the Central Godvernment that in the matter of finances, instead of Devanur project they would like to substitute the Pochampad project. But at present it is being technically examined. The comments of the Andhra Pradesh Government have been invited. It would be processed further after those replies have been received.

Shri Rameshwar Rao: Has the Planning Commission accepted in principle the substitution of the Pochampad Project for the Devanur Project?

Shri Hathi: There is no question of accepting any project in substitution of any other project. It would be an additional project in the Second Five Year Plan. It is not included in the Plan at present. After it is technically examined only then its inclusion could be considered.

Shri Rameshwar Rao: Devanur Project is already included in the Second Plan. The request is for the substitution of Pochampad Project for Devanur Project.

Shri Hathi: Each project has to be examined on merits. It is not a question of merely substituting one for the other. If that project is technically sound and otherwise possible it may be included.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether because of shortage of funds one will be sub-

stituted for the other. That is the question that has been asked. If both the projects can be accommodated, the hon. Members will be only too glad.

Shri Hathi: That is not possible.

Mr. Speaker: It is a question of not being able to accommodate both and whether preference would be given to Pochampad Project or Devanur Project.

Shri Hathi: That could be done only after the technical examination is over and the project is found to be technically feasible and sound.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: The hon. Minister has said that it will be taken up if the scheme is considered feasible technically. May I know whether there is any consideration before the Government to take the opinion of the Bombay Government also or whether they will straight away proceed with the sanctioning of this project?

Shri Hathi: So far as the technical soundness is concerned, it will be decided by the Central Water and Power Commission and the Andhra Government. There is no question of the Bombay Government saying whether it is technically sound or not.

Shri Rami Reddy: May we take it that when the comments of the State Government are received by the Centre, the Centre is going to straight away sanction the project?

Mr. Speaker: That is what has already been asked.

Shri Hathi: These are all hypothetical questions.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: When were these comments called for from the State Government of Andhra?

Shri Hathi: A few months back, I think.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: After they are received will it again be examined by a technical committee?

Shri Hathi: No. When a project is conceived the Central Water and Power Commission examines it in its various aspects. There may be several doubts or points which have to be clarified. They send these comments to the State Government. Then they send a reply. After that if there are any further points on a different matter it goes to the Technical Advisory Committee.

Fictitious Railway Service Commission

*1470. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a fictitious Railway Service Commission was being operated for some time and that many educated unemployed were duped by these fake activities;

(b) if so, whether the offenders have been caught; and

(c) the action taken against them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Some spurious letter-heads of "Eastern Railway" "Railway Service Commission, Calcutta" were detected as having been used by some interested parties to exploit unemployed persons.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The case has been handed over to the C.I.D., West Bengal and further investigations are in progress.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In view of certain activities taking place I would like to know whether the Railway Board has thought over as to what would be the future line of action to prevent it so that others do not get duped again in the same way because obviously the stationery of the Railways has been used.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No, it was not Railway stationery. It was spurious use of letter-heads. The CID is already on it. I might tell the hon. Member that the person who was doing it is already in the police custody.

Shri S. C. Samanta: How many such cases have been detected?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: About five cases came to our notice and one per-

son has been arrested in this connection.

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Shrimati Renuka Ray: May I ask a question? Is the Government aware of the number of cases of youths who have been misled in this manner? Have they made any examination of this to find out the number of persons who have been duped?

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Mr. Speaker: The question of Shrimati Renuka Ray has already been answered.

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Shrimati Renuka Ray: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: It has been answered already.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I wanted to know the number of cases.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister said five cases came to his notice. Next Question.

Inter-State River Waters Dispute between Madras and Mysore

*1471. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 128 on the 15th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the State Governments of Madras and Mysore have since furnished the additional information required in connection with the sharing of Cauvary waters by the Madras and Mysore States;

(b) if so, whether the same has been examined; and

(c) the further steps taken by the Centre to resolve the differences between the two States?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A copy of a technical note from the Government of Madras, establishing by calculations the possibility of meeting the requirements for Kattalai and Pullambady schemes by effecting economies on the existing Delta Canal system has been forwarded to the Government of Mysore who have been asked to state if the position explained in the note is acceptable to them. The reply of the Government of Mysore is awaited.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Member of the Central Water and Power Commission who visited Madras and Bangalore in June, 1959, had submitted any report about the rival demands?

Shri Hathi: The Member of the Central Water and Power Commission had been there as certain details were required. They have been called for from the Mysore Government. He has submitted a report.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether this Kattalai high level canal scheme and the Pullambady canal scheme on the Mettur high level canal scheme have been approved by the Planning Commission?

Shri Hathi: Yes.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Government will consider the question of revising the 1924 agreement, if it is necessary?

Shri Hathi: We have sent the technical note to the Mysore Government. If it is acceptable to the Mysore Government, then it stands as it is. If it is not, then we will hold a conference and see what could be done.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether it is a fact that there is a proposal before the Government to have a survey to go into the question of the infringement of the lower riparian user on account of the construction of dams and reservoirs in the upper regions with a view to suit-

***Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

ably modify the terms of the agreements so as to benefit the lower riparian user?

Shri Hathi: Not for all the rivers. As and when a dispute arises the the Centre intervenes.

Shri Palaniyandy: May I know whether the Madras Government utilised all the water which was given to it under the agreement of 1924?

Shri Hathi: I have not got the figure with me.

Shri U. L. Patil: How many disputes regarding the distribution of waters between the various Governments are pending before the CWPC?

Shri Hathi: I have not got the numbers with me.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Anti-Leprosy Work

*1459. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 190 on the 20th November, 1959 and state the furher progress since made in respect of the scheme for the training of 60 Medical Officers during each year for anti-Leprosy work?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The second training course was started at the Medical College and Hospital, Nagpur, on the 11th January, 1960, with a batch of 19 Medical Officers from different States.

Drinking in I.A.C. Planes

*1462. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a passenger travelling by Indian Airlines Corporation Viscount from Calcutta to Delhi by evening service, during the first half of February, 1960 took much liquor and created great nuisance to the other passengers and the crew of the plane;

(b) whether the Flight Instructor and the Operational Manager of the Delhi base were amongst the crew;

(c) whether the Flight Instructor had to make great efforts to bring that passenger back to his seat as he had gone to the service cabin where two Air-hostesses were sitting after finishing their work;

(d) whether the matter was reported to police, or some other action is contemplated; and

(e) what steps are being taken to stop drinking on board the Indian Airlines Corporation planes?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) One of the passengers on the Indian Airlines Corporation Viscount evening flight between Calcutta and Delhi on 9-2-1960 who was under the influence of liquor is reported to have caused some anxiety to the crew members and some passengers.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Flight Instructor and the Operations Manager used normal pursuasive methods to keep the passenger seated.

(d) The Commander of the aircraft advised the Area Traffic Control on wireless channels about the presence of the passenger who might be a flight hazard and requested for provision of proper security on arrival which was provided. As the passenger subsequently expressed regret and tendered an apology for his behaviour during the flight, no further action is contemplated.

(e) The Indian Aircraft Rules prohibit passengers in a state of intoxication from entering or being in an aircraft although it does not prohibit the mere act of drinking by passengers on the aircraft.

P. and T. Board

*1467. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 43 on the 10th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the question of referring policy matters by the Post and Telegraph Board has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) A Statement showing matters in which the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs obtains the orders of the Minister direct and those in which he does so through the Secretary, Ministry of Communications is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 99.]

Payment of Fair Wages to Labourers at Howrah Station

*1469. **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Administration is aware that the Joint Secretary of the Labour Department of West Bengal Government has offered some suggestions to minimise the dispute between the labourers and the contractors at Howrah Station and to maintain industrial peace;

(b) if so, whether the Railways have accepted those suggestions; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Railways to provide permanent service to the labourers working under the contractors and to provide them at least fair wages?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The suggestions are under consideration.

(c) There are provisions requiring the Contractor to absorb as many as possible of the staff and workers working under the previous Contractor and not to pay the labour less than the fair wage.

Mangalore Port

*1472. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of Chief Minister of Mysore in the Legislative Assembly on the 16th March, 1960 to the effect that Government have since taken a decision to develop Mangalore as a Major port;

(b) if so, what is the estimated cost of the scheme; and

(c) when actually construction will start?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The Government of Mysore have been requested to furnish facts of the Question, which will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as they are received.

The Intermediate Ports Development Committee appointed by the Government of India for selection of suitable intermediate ports for intensive development is expected to submit its report by the end of April, 1960. On receipt of the recommendations of the Committee, a clear picture of development of ports including Managalore Port in the Third Plan will emerge.

Bridge on West Coast Road

*1473. **Shri Achar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the site for the bridge on the West Coast Road over River Gangolli near Coondapur, South Kanara District, has finally been settled;

(b) the estimated cost of the bridge;

(c) whether tenders have been called for and accepted; and

(d) the time by which the construction work is likely to be taken up and completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 83,86,800.

(c) Tenders are being invited.

(d) The work is likely to be taken up by the end of the current year and completed in about 3 years from the date of commencement.

A.I.I. and I.A.C. Agreement on Inland Traffic

***1474. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether A.I.I. and I.A.C. have come to any agreement according to which A.I.I. will also lift inland traffic; and

(b) if so, what is the nature of agreement arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Air India International Corporation is carrying domestic traffic from Bombay to Delhi once a week. The revenue earned by Air India International from such traffic is shared 50|50 with Indian Airlines Corporation under an 'ad hoc' arrangement. The two Corporations are also discussing a basis for sharing of revenue that may be earned by the Air India International between Bombay and Calcutta from domestic traffic which may be carried on their Boeing service which is likely to link these two points in June, 1950.

Suspension of Railway Officers

***1475. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 411 on the 30th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Special Police Establishment have since concluded its investigation into the construction work executed under the supervision of Deputy Chief Engineer (Construction) and a District Engineer of the South Eastern Railway which was later found to be below the standard specification; and

(b) if so, what are their findings?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The investigation is likely to be finalised shortly.

Nalagarh Committee

***1476. Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names of the States which have implemented all or part of the Nalagarh Committee's recommendations; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in implementation of these recommendations?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 100.]

Virus carried by Migrating Birds

***1477. Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are participating in the scientific expedition in Kutch to determine the kind of virus which the migrating birds carry to India;

(b) if so, the nature of such participation; and

(c) the nature, composition and precise objective of the expedition and the sponsoring authority of the same?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Bombay Natural History Society with financial assis-

tance from the Rockefeller Foundation and the World Health Organisation has undertaken the study of bird migration and their possible role in the dissemination of arthropod-borne viruses in Kutch. The Virus Research Centre of the Indian Council of Medical Research is participating in this study as it has a direct bearing on the investigations which the Centre is carrying out in connection with the Kyasanur Forest Disease in Mysore State.

Classification and Categorisation of Posts at Major Ports

*1478. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to go into the question of classification and categorisation of the Posts of Class III and Class IV employees at the Major Ports of India have finished their labours and submitted their recommendations and report; and

(b) if not, how soon are they expected to do so?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is expected that the Committee may take another year to complete the work.

Mechanised Farm

*1479. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shaikh Mohammed Akbar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Damani:
Shri Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:
Pandit J. P. Jyotishi:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 306 on the 25th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the question of setting up of more mechanised farms on the lines of Suratgarh mechanised farm in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister for Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Quarters for P. and T. Employees

*1480. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortfall in the construction of quarters for employees of the Posts and Telegraphs during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what was the number of quarters planned for construction during the Plan period;

(d) how many have been constructed so far; and

(e) what steps are proposed to speed up the construction of quarters?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). A shortfall of about 200 to 300 quarters is expected due to delays in the execution of the works.

(c) About 2,300 to 2,500 during the five year period.

(d) About 1,500 during four years.

(e) It is proposed to improve the organisational arrangements for the construction of buildings, including staff quarters.

Breakdown of Electricity Supply in Delhi

2042. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that supply of electricity broke down in New

Delhi very often during the period December, 1959 to March, 1960;

(b) if so, the areas thus affected; and

(c) the reasons for the frequent break down in the supply of electricity?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the number of breakdowns for the period 1-12-1959 to 21-3-1960 and the areas affected, is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 101.]

(c) Overloading of feeders supplying powers to the N.D.M.C. area, is the main cause of frequent breakdowns of power supply in New Delhi.

Rice Exported from Punjab

2043. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rice exported from Punjab during the months of December, 1959, January, February and March, 1960; and

(b) the names of the States and the quantity exported to each State?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). During the period 1st December 1959 to 22nd March 1960, about 76.6 thousand tons of rice were exported on Government account from Punjab.

The names of the States to which this rice was exported, and the approximate quantity exported to each, are mentioned below:

State	Quantity (in '000 tons)
1	2
Bombay	33.8
Jammu & Kashmir	10.4
Uttar Pradesh	22.5
West Bengal	2.3
Delhi	7.5
Himachal Pradesh	0.1
TOTAL	76.6

The figures of export of rice on trade account to the Union territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh which are included in the same rice zone as Punjab are not available.

Inland Water Transport in Orissa

2044. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount which has been given to Orissa for development of inland water transport in the State during the Second Five Year Plan period so far; and

(b) the amount of money spent on each such scheme separately?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Approved ceiling for I.W.T. development for Orissa in the Second Five Year Plan is Rs. 12.0 lakhs but no amount has been given to the Orissa Government as I.W.T. is State responsibility. The question of giving a loan will be considered when State Govt. asks for the same for approved schemes.

(b) One scheme for extension of Tildanda Canal estimated at Rs. 15.0 lakhs has been approved recently but the work has not yet been started by Orissa Govt.

Bridge on Brahmani

2045. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the construction of the approved high level bridge over the river Brahmani on National Highway No. 5 near Dharmsala in Orissa; and

(b) the amount of money spent so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The work was sanctioned by the Government of India in November 1959. The Government of Orissa have invited tenders for the work. The work will be given out on contract after scrutiny of tenders.

(b) No expenditure has been incurred so far.

Baitarani Bridge on National Highway No. 6

2046. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the improvement of the eastern and western approaches to Baitarani bridge on National Highway No. 6 has since been completed; and

(b) if so, how much amount has been spent so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and(b). The improvement work has not yet been started, but steps are being taken by the Orissa Public Works Department to commence work as early as possible.

Contravention of Drug Control Act

2047. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of contravention of Drugs Control Act detected in Delhi in 1959;

(b) the number of prosecutions launched in 1959;

(c) the number of cases of 1959 decided so far;

(d) the number of cases pending; and

(e) the action taken to expedite the pending cases?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) 275 cases.

(b) 20 prosecutions.

(c) 4 cases.

(d) 16 cases.

(e) Every possible action is being taken by the Drugs Inspectors to expedite the disposal of pending cases. Delay inevitably occurs in the service of summons to the accused and witnesses which results in the delay of the final disposal of the cases.

Forest Development in U.P.

2048. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the amount allotted to U.P. during the Second Five Year Plan period so far for forest development?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): A sum of Rs. 1,03,50,404 has been allotted to Uttar Pradesh during the Second Five Year Plan so far, as indicated below:

	Loan	Grant
	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	3,95,754	4,37,250
1957-58	17,78,000	12,90,400
1958-59	17,54,000	11,31,000
1959-60	23,94,000*	11,64,000*
TOTAL	63,21,754	40,28,650

*Amounts include both Forestry and Soil Conservation schemes in accordance with the revised financial procedure.

Rural Electrification in U.P.

2049. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government has requested for financial aid for rural electrification for the year 1960-61; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). No such request from the Government of U.P. has been received so far.

West German Agricultural Delegation

2050. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 858 on the 3rd December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the reports received from the West German Agricultural Delegation which visited this country with a view to assisting India's agricultural development; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishanappa): (a) Yes.

(b) The following reports have been submitted by the West German Agricultural Delegation, which visited India during September-November, 1958:

(i) Co-operative Farming in India—By Dr. O. Schiller.

(ii) Horticultural & Agl. Engineering Techniques in India by Prof. Renard.

(iii) Planning and Implementation of Land Consolidation in India by Dr. W. Nordmann.

(iv) Dairy Problems in India by Mr. H. Mair Waldburg.

(v) Storage, Distribution & Application of Mineral Fertilisers in India by Prof. Dr. H. Kick.

The reports other than that of Dr. O. Schiller have been examined in the Department of Agriculture and necessary action is being taken.

The suggestions contained in the report of Dr. Schiller are being examined in the Ministry of Community Development & Co-operation (Department of Co-operation.)

Airconditioned Chair Cars

2051. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to his reply given to Unstarred Question No. 336 on the 20th November, 1959 regarding the recommendations made by the National Railway Users' Consultative Council and state:

(a) whether arrangements to provide foot rests beneath the seats in the airconditioned Chair cars to enable passengers to stretch their legs, have since been made; and

(b) if so, the nature and details of the arrangements made?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir. Necessary orders have been issued to provide the foot-rests as early as possible.

(b) The foot-rest will be a flat bar fixed at a convenient height and angle to the legs of the chair in front.

Khosla Committee Report

2052. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rai:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 301 on the 20th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the Khosla Committee Report on Railway Bridges; and

(b) if so, what recommendations have been accepted?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The Report is still under consideration. One recommendation of the Committee for establishing a Central Cell in the Railway Board's Office has, however, been accepted and this Cell has started functioning under the charge of a Director (Bridges & Floods).

हिमाचल प्रदेश में कमलाही मुर्गी-पालन केन्द्र

२०५३. { **श्री पद्म देव :**
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में कमलाही मुर्गी-पालन केन्द्र से १९५९ में लोगों को कितनी जवान मुर्गियां और मुर्गे प्रजनन के लिए दिये गये और कितने अंडे और मुर्गे खाने के लिए दिये गये; और

(ख) उपरोक्त वर्ष में आय-व्यय का लेखा क्या रहा ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री एम० वी० कृष्णप्पा): (क) प्रजनन के लिये ७१२ चूजे और जवान मुर्गे तथा खाने के लिये २०८ पक्षी और १२,७१२ अंडे ।

(ख) आय :—मुर्गी पालन पक्षियों और उनकी वस्तुओं की बिक्री से ५,४९१ रुपये ।

व्यय :—(१) एस्टेब्लिशमेन्ट के व्यय के रूप में ७,०६६ रुपये ।

(२) कांटिनजेन्ट व्यय के रूप में २५,५६३ रुपये, इस में मुर्गी-पालन के फार्म के काम में ५० किसानों के प्रशिक्षण, मुर्गी आदि पक्षियों के देने और अंडे को रियायती दर पर सेने, मुर्गी-पालन के फार्मों को खोलने के लिए मालिकों को बायर-नेटिंग रोल मुफ्त देने का व्यय शामिल है ।

Post Offices in Bombay

2054. Shri N. K. Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of post offices opened in Bombay State (District-wise) during 1959-60; and

(b) the total amount spent thereon?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) A statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 102.]

(b) Rs. 84,247.54 nP.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सहकारी समितियां

२०५५. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५७ से लेकर १९५९ तक सरकार ने हिमाचल प्रदेश की किन किन सहकारी समितियों को अंश पूंजी के तौर पर अनुदान दिये हैं;

(ख) यह धन किस आधार पर दिया जाता है;

(ग) प्रत्येक सहकारी समिति को कितना धन दिया गया; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसी समितियों को भी अनुदान दिये गये हैं जिनकी स्थिति पहले ही बहुत खराब है ?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्री (श्री ऐस० के० दे०) : (क) १९५६-५७ या १९५७-५८ में प्रशासन ने किसी भी सहकारी समिति को हिस्सा पूंजी में कोई भी अंशदान नहीं दिया था । १९५८-५९ के दौरान में प्रशासन ने ११ सहकारी समितियों की हिस्सा पूंजी में अंशदान दिया था । एक विवरण, जिस में इन समितियों के नाम दिये गये हैं, पटल पर रखा जाता है [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या १०३] ।

(ख) अंशदान देने की मुख्य कसौटी यह है :—

(१) कि समितियों के कार्य करने का ढंग संतोष जनक है और उनकी वित्तीय स्थिति मजबूत है ।

(२) कि समितियों ने बड़ी समितियों की निदर्शन उप-विधियां अपनाई हों और प्रत्येक समिति की प्राप्त हिस्सा पूंजी

अंशदान की तिथि को ५,००० रुपये से कम न हो ।

(३) कि राज्य को सहकारी समितियों की हिस्सा पूंजी में भाग लेने, सरकार को समितियों की संचालक मण्डली में अपने प्रतिनिधियों को मनोनीत करने और समितियों में व्यक्ति विशेष के लिए निर्धारित हिस्सों से अधिक हिस्से रखने के लिए सम्बन्धित समितियों की उप-विधियों में व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ।

(ग) प्रत्येक—५,००० रुपये ।

(घ) जी नहीं । केवल उन्हीं समितियों को हिस्सा पूंजी में अंशदान दिया गया था जो पैरा (ख) में बताई गई शर्तें पूरी करती थीं ।

Heart Surgery

2056. { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Prof. Fyodor Uglov, a Soviet surgeon has given demonstration of new method of heart surgery; and

(b) if so, to what extent Indian doctors have benefited from it?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Professor Fyodor Uglov gave a demonstration of his technique for operation of constructive pericarditis in the Irwin Hospital, Delhi.

(b) The doctors who were present at the demonstration had the opportunity to see the new technique.

Widening of Roads in Delhi

2057. { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the heavy traffic in Delhi, Government are drawing up any plan this year for widening and reinforcing the roads;

(b) if so, the roads selected for widening and reinforcing; and

(c) the total estimated expenditure thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A statement of required information is laid on the Table [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 104.]

Freight and Siding Charges Outstanding Against Kanpur Mills

2058. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount outstandas freight and siding charges against the various Mills of Kanpur on 31st March, 1958 has since been realised;

(b) if so, the total amount outstanding;

(c) the amount realised; and

(d) the cost of commercial staff engaged in various assisted sidings in Kanpur as outstanding on 31st March, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No Sir, not in full.

(b) The amount outstanding as on 31-3-1958 was Rs. 7,78,086.20 nP.

(c) The amount realised by 31-12-59 was Rs. 6,19,408.18 nP.

(d) 99,104.50 nP.

Allahabad Station

2059. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the platform for tourists constructed at Allahabad Station is not being used for any purpose;

(b) if so, the purpose for which the platform was constructed;

(c) the amount spent on this construction; and

(d) whether this platform is proposed to be dismantled?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No. It is regularly used for placement and "repacking of Small quick Transit" Trains and also for special traffic as and when required. The platform was provided for the 1954 Kumbh mela to deal with special traffic.

(c) Rs. 2,76,135.

(d) No.

Andamans Forest

2060. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:** / **Sardar A. S. Saigal:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that local people in the Andaman Islands are refused permission to take out from the forest the Andaman Padauk timber for their bonafide use even on the payment of royalty as they are permitted to do in case of other species under the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 17 of 1949; and

(b) if so, why the Andaman public are denied the use of a timber which is a product of the Andamans itself?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) **Yes Sir.**

(b) The public is not denied the use of Padauk timber which is available to them freely from the Chatham Sawmill at Government approved rates and there have been no complaints in this regard.

Family Planning in Orissa

2061. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provision of Rs. 4.50 lakhs made for Orissa for 1959-60 in respect of family planning schemes has been fully utilised; and

(b) the nature of programmes over which this amount has been spent?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Government of Orissa have intimated that the provision for 1959-60 in respect of Family Planning Schemes was Rs. 3,28,905 and the estimated expenditure is about Rs. 293,950. The provision could not be fully utilised due to non-availability of whole-time medical personnel.

(b) The expenditure is on account of maintenance of 60 Rural Family Planning Centres, 28 Urban Family Planning Centres, One Family Planning Officer with her subordinate staff, One Family Planning Clinic in the S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack and one Family Planning Training Centre functioning in association with the S.C.B. Medical College.

Staff Council in Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop

2062. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether staff council has been formed in Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop;

(b) whether the meetings are held regularly; and

(c) if so, the number of meetings held in 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) **Yes Sir.**

(b) As far as possible, meetings are held regularly.

(c) Two

Import of Fertilizers

2063. Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and cost of fertilisers imported during 1959-60;

(b) the price at which it was sold in various States and the profits or losses to Government by that transaction; and

(c) whether import duties and sales tax are levied on the imported fertilisers?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III annexure No. 105.]

(b) The fertilizers are sold by the Central Pool to S ate Governments at uniform prices indicated in the Annexure. The prices at which they are sold to cultivators in the States are also indicated. The accounts for 1959-60 have not yet been finalised.

(c) No import duty is paid on the fertilizers imported on Government account and no sales-tax is levied at the time of imports.

Freight Charged for Images

2064. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether freight was charged at the rate of one rupee per image of goddess Saraswati in Howrah Division, Eastern Railway towards the end of January, 1960 and 1st day of February, 1960 even when the weight of the image did not exceed the luggage exemption of the passengers having tickets;

(b) if so, the amount collected as such freight, station-wise in hte Howrah Division;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether such freight was ever charged previously on Howrah Division; and

(e) if so, in which years?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No. The images of goddess Saraswati were charged at the usual luggage rates on the weight in excess of the free allowance allowed on the tickets held.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) and (e). The records available for the last few years show that the same practice was followed as indicated in the answer to part (a).

Berhampur Station

2065. Shri Mohan Nayak: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for remodelling the Berhampur Railway Station in Orissa on the South Eastern Railways; and

(b) whether any allotments have been made for the same in the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Delhi Zoo

2066. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently an incident occurred at the Delhi Zoo in which a boy was lacerated by a bear which thrust its paw out of the bars of his cage and attacked the boy;

(b) whether there have been any other incidents of this nature; and

(c) the precautionary measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes Sir. There were two incidents, one on 28th February, 1960 and the other on 27th March, 1960. In the first case a woman with a boy crossed the fencing in front of a brown bear cage in an attempt to feed the bears with nuts. Before the

attendant on duty could notice this and warn her to go back, one of the bears had clawed the boy on his back through the bars. This accident was thus entirely due to the carelessness of the mother and would not have happened had she not trespassed the fencing. In the second incident, during lunch time when the attendant had gone for lunch after shutting the brown bears in their inner cells behind the cage, a boy crossed over the pipe railings in front of the cage and went behind the enclosure to see the animals through the peep holes. He thrust his right hand inside the peep hole when a bear caught hold of his hand and bit his finger. If the boy had not trespassed and had not gone behind in this manner the accident would not have occurred.

(b) Earlier there were two other incidents. In May 1959, a girl strayed away towards a cage where a leopard cub had been kept in a place which was not open to visitors. As she went close to the animal, she was bitten in the ankle. In December, 1959 a child had similarly strayed away into an area which was not open to the public where a monkey had been kept in a transport cage. The girl seems to have thrust her hand inside the cage in an attempt to feed the monkey when her finger was bit. In both these cases the accidents were entirely due to the fault of the individuals concerned.

(c) After the construction of permanent enclosures, most of the major animals have been transferred to their new abodes which are bigger and expansive and are separated from the visitors by impassable moats. All carnivorous enclosures have keepers constantly on duty. The cages and enclosures of other small animals are fenced with pipe or wooden railings to prevent the visitors from approaching very close to the animals. Besides cage attendants keep a close and constant watch and warn the visitors not to cross the fence or attempt to feed the animals. Caution boards are also prominently displayed in the entire park area in Hindi as well as in English. If visitors observe the ordinary precautions and do not trespass or attempt to go close to the animals for feeding them or otherwise, such incidents would not occur.

Sugar Factory at Hastinapur

2067. Shri K. N. Pandey: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether in view of the fact that the old licensee having failed to establish a sugar factory at Hastinapur (Meerut) Government propose to issue licence to a new person to instal a sugar factory at Hastinapur?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): According to the terms of licence, the licensee can establish the factory by 1960-61 crushing season. The question of granting a licence to any other party would, therefore, arise only if and when the present licence is revoked.

Employees Unions in the I.A.R.I.

2068. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the names of Associations and Unions of the employees of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute which are recognised by Government?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): 1. Gazetted Officers' Association, I.A.R.I., New Delhi.

2. Non-Gazetted Scientific Staff Association, I.A.R.I., New Delhi.

3. The Ministerial Staff Association I.A.R.I., New Delhi.

Road in Andhra Pradesh

2069. Shri Narapa Reddy: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the formation of Ongole China Ganjam road and the construction of a bridge across Romperu in Andhra Pradesh has been approved under the Central Road Fund Allocation Scheme;

(b) if so, when it was approved,

(c) the amount allotted by the Central Government; and

(d) the amount so far spent year-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The work of formation of Ongole China Ganjam road was approved in December, 1948 at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,40,000 for being financed from the Central Road Fund Allocations. Subsequently, the cost of the work increased to Rs. 7,30,000, the revised estimate for which was approved in February, 1954. The main estimate for the work included a provision for the sub-work of constructing a causeway across Romperu drain in Mile 55/6 of the road. The State Government are considering the desirability of constructing a bridge across Ramperu drain instead of a causeway for which purpose necessary estimate is being prepared by them.

(d) The information is as follows:—

Year	*Expenditure*
	Rs.
1949-50.	56,400
1950-51	1,49,970
1951-52.	35,220
1952-53.	23,610
1953-54.	38,050
1954-55.	1,20,690
1955-56	64,530
1956-57.	(—) 30
1957-58.	7,820
1958-59.	1,21,830
1959-60. (upto the end of February, 1960).	31,980
Progressive expenditure.	6,50,070

Maternity Wing in Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi

2076. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no arrangements for maternity cases in the Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi and the Government servants who are C.H.S. beneficiaries residing nearabout this hospital feel great inconvenience to get their wives properly attended to for the pre-natal and post-natal periods; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to start maternity wing in the Hospitals?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A maternity block of 30 beds was added to the Hospital in 1954-55 but on account of the very fast development of this area, institution of maternity service in the Safdarjang Hospital was deferred until a minimum of 200 maternity beds was available. For the purpose of confinement of the female beneficiaries of the Contributory Health Service Scheme, Government have, however, recognised certain hospitals in Delhi, like Lady Hardinge Medical College Hospital; St. Stephens Hospital, Mrs. Girdhari Lal Maternity Hospital, Victoria Zanana Hospital and the Holy Family Hospital. In addition, the Government have also recognised almost all the maternity centres run by the Delhi Municipal Corporation, Delhi/New Delhi for this purpose. Most of these centres are located in Government colonies and as such there is not much difficulty for the Contributory Health Service beneficiaries to receive pre-natal and post-natal treatment. There are two specialists in women's diseases each in Willingdon and Safdarjang Hospitals, New Delhi and a Senior Staff Sugeon in the Safdarjang Hospital. These officers between them provide considerable pre-natal and post-natal care to the beneficiaries of the Contributory Health Service Scheme.

(b) Yes, Sir. The construction of a Maternity Block of 300 beds in the Safdarjang Hospital at an estimated cost of Rs. 22·62 lakhs has already been sanctioned and the work is in progress.

Dental Adviser

2071. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Private Dental Practitioner of Delhi has been appointed as Dental Adviser to the Ministry;

(b) what are the functions and duties of the adviser;

(c) whether it is a fact that when the Dental Practitioners apply for licence for certain Dental goods his advice is sought if such licences should be granted and to what extent;

(d) whether Government are aware that great dis-satisfaction is prevailing among Dental Practitioners as a rival in trade is asked to give advice on such matters relating to individual applications;

(e) whether it is a fact that this Dental Practitioner has for the last thirteen years been the Nominee of the Government to the Dental Council of India; and

(f) whether it is also a fact that other nominees to the Dental Council appointed by the Central Government are appointed on the advice and recommendations of the Dental Adviser to the Ministry?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) To advise Government on all matters relating to dental profession, the Dentists Act, 1948, Dental Health etc.

(c) and (d). The Ministry of Commerce and Industry consult him in his capacity as the Hony. Dental Adviser to the Ministry of Health. Government are not aware of any dis-satisfaction prevailing among dental practitioners in the matter.

(e) Yes.

(f) The Government consult the Hony. Dental Adviser whenever necessary.

Railway Wagons Factory near Nangloi

2072. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the nature of the progress made so far in the setting up of a wagon factory near Nangloi village in Delhi territory?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): M/s. Hindustan General Industries, New Delhi, who were selected on the recommendation of the Railway Equipment Committee for the manufacture of Railway Wagons, have set up a wagon factory at Nangloi. Against an educational order for 100 C.R. type wagons placed on them, no wagons have so far been supplied. The firm, however, expect to start production shortly.

Stoppage of Mail Train at Bhilai

2073. Shri Jinachandran: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no mail trains stop at Bhilai railway station and instead stop only at Drug;

(b) whether Government are aware that this causes inconvenience to visitors and personnel going to Bhilai; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Nos. 29Dn/30Up Howrah-Bombay Expresses, which provide convenient alternate services for passengers travelling between Howrah and Bombay are scheduled to stop at Bhilai station. The Up Express leaves Bhilai at 6.14 hours and the Down Express at 20.24 hours, while 2 Up & 1 Down Mail trains pass through this station at 12.23 and 17.25 hours respectively. In view of this and also of the fact that Bhilai Steel Plant is located midway between Bhilai and Drug stations, the non-stoppage of mail trains at Bhilai should not cause much inconvenience to passengers visiting the above township.

Co-operative Programmes in Andhra Pradesh

2074. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have given any help to Andhra Pradesh Government during 1959-60 for implementing co-operative programme in the State;

(b) the amount asked for by Andhra Pradesh Government and the amount sanctioned by the Government of India during the period; and

(c) the details of the schemes submitted by the Andhra Pradesh Government?

The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement giving details of the schemes submitted by the Andhra Pradesh Government, the assistance asked for, and the assistance sanctioned is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 106]

Hirakud Dam Project Staff

2075. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri Dharmalingam:
Shri S. R. Arumugham:
Shri Ganapathy:
Shri Thanulingam Nadar:
Shri R. S. Arumugam:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether administration of Hirakud Dam has been handed over to the Orissa State Government from 1st April, 1960;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of service of workers (departmental or work-charged) after their transfer to the Orissa Government;

(c) whether it is a fact that the work-charged personnel had not been given the production allowance for the last three years by the Central Government; and

(d) if so, when the arrears will be paid to them?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) The terms and conditions offered by the Orissa Government are:—

REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT:

(i) *Persons formerly on deputation from the Orissa Government.*—Have been taken back on the State cadre.

(ii) *Persons belonging to the Central Water and Power Commission.*—Have been retained on the Project as on deputation for a priod of 2 years from the 1st April, 1960, on the existing pay and allowances with a deputation allowance.

(iii) *Others* have been offered State scales of pay and allowances, pay being fixed after giving one increment for every year of continuous service in similar post on the Project. All previous service on the Project is to be treated as service under the State Government for all practical purposes. Basic pay of technical personnel prior to 1st April, 1960 has been protected by grant of the difference as personal pay. In the case of Head Clerks and U.D.Cs. with 5 years service, the difference in pay has been protected to the extent of 50 per cent.

WORKCHARGED ESTABLISHMENT

Pay, allowances and other conditions of service remain unchanged. Compensation would be paid to them by the Orissa Government, if and when their services are no longer required, under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Act, as before, including the entire service on the Project prior to the 1st April, 1950.

(c) No 'production' allowance was allowed to any category of staff on the Project (A 'construction' allowance was admissible to the regular staff but not to the workcharged establishment. Wages of work-charged staff were all inclusive.

(d) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में विषम-ज्वर

२०७६. **श्री पहाड़िया** : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इन दिनों दिल्ली में इन्फ्लूएंजा की बीमारी फैली हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसे रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस बीमारी से अब तक किन्हीं व्यक्तियों के मरने की खबर मिली है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

स्टेशनों पर वृक्ष लगाना

२०७७. **श्री डामर** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे के रतलाम और दोहद स्टेशनों के बीच के किन-किन स्टेशनों पर छायादार वृक्ष और लताएं लगाने का कार्य आरम्भ किया गया है;

(ख) किन स्टेशनों पर इस कार्य की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) धामनडा, नाहरगढ़, उदयगढ़, बेजरगढ़, अमरगढ़, बामनिया, रावटा, मोरवनी, बोरडी, अनास, मेवनगर और बिल्डा ।

(ख) और (ग). गोधरा और रतलाम के बीच दोहरा लाइन बिछाने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ समय पहले भैरोंगढ़ और पंचपीपलिया स्टेशनों को फिर से बनाया गया है । इसलिए, इन दोनों स्टेशनों पर अभी छायादार पेड़ नहीं लगाये गये हैं ।

Madras-Delhi Janata Express

2078. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that six persons were injured as a result of jolt to a coach of the Madras-Delhi Janata Express when it was being shunted on to the train at Wardha on the 28th March, 1960;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken against the persons responsible for it?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The cause of the accident is under investigation by a Committee of Railway Officers. Suitable action will be taken by the Railway Administration on finalisation of the enquiry proceedings.

मध्य रेलवे पर खुले स्कूल

२०७९. **श्री रा० स० तिवारी** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे द्वारा किन-किन स्थानों पर खुले स्कूल चलाये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) इन स्कूलों पर औसतन कितना व्यय होता है; और

(ग) क्या ऐसे प्रयोग अन्य रेलों पर भी किये जायेंगे ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) सूची सभा-पटल पर रखी जाती है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या १०७]

(ख) इन स्कूलों का सालाना खर्च, जो लगभग १६,५०० रु० है, कर्मचारी हितनिधि (Staff benefit fund) से किया जाता है ।

(ग) मध्य रेलवे की 'खुला-स्कूल योजना' (open air school scheme) दूसरी रेलों को भेजी गयी है और उन से कहा गया है

कि कर्मचारी हित-निधि समितियों को मध्य रेलवे को इस योजना से अवगत करा दें ।

Selection of Khalasis

2080. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants who were called for an interview on 6th October, 1956, in Bombay for the posts of Khalasis on the Western Railway;

(b) the number of successful applicants from amongst them who were sent for medical examination on the 31st May, 1957; and

(c) the number of those who were finally appointed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 87 candidates were called for an interview on 3-10-1956 and not on 6-10-1956 as stated.

(b) 67.

(c) 45.

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12 hrs.

CORRECTION OF A QUESTION

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I wish to make a correction in the question which I put yesterday regarding the divergence in the old and new maps of our northern border. What I said was that there was some discrepancy between the original map of India and the one which has been recently published. According to the new map, the Karokoram Pass has been shown on the border whereas that Pass was formerly shown about 40 miles *inside* the border and not away from the border.

Mr. Speaker: That is the correction that he wants to make.

12.01 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

> "In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Bill, 1960 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th April, 1960".

BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA LAID ON THE TABLE

Secretary: I lay on the Table of the House, the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Bill, 1960, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.02 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

Shri Basappa who was in possession of the House may continue his speech.

Since a number of hon. Members want to speak, I would urge hon. Members only to state their points and restrict their speeches to ten minutes if possible.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he wants to intervene in the debate. The time allotted is 6 hours. The time taken already is 2 hours 20 minutes. The time that remains is 3 hours and 40 minutes. It is now 12.02 p.m., so, this will go on

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

till 3·42 p.m. let us assume that we shall even extend it even by 20 minutes. We shall conclude this by 4 p.m.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendragarh): The time may be extended by one hour.

Mr. Speaker: If they want one hour more, then, they must sit one hour more.

Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Every day, we are taxing the secretariat here, if we have to sit for a longer time. Anyhow, that does not matter. The House desires to have an hour more for this; so, the House must sit till 7 p.m.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The Reporters are all suffering from nervous exhaustion. So, you should not extend the sitting.

Shri Rane (Buldana): The Deputy Minister, Shri Hathi, wants to speak for about half an hour at about 1 p.m. The Minister will speak for about 45 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: So, they want an hour and a quarter for themselves. The debate must conclude by 4·40 p.m. I shall call the Ministers one after the other, at 3·40 p.m.

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): I should like to intervene a bit earlier, if you do not mind, so that I can dispose of the points raised. I should like to speak at about 1 p.m.

Mr. Speaker: I shall give half an hour to the Deputy Minister, and three quarters of an hour to the Minister. They may speak at any time.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Yesterday, we were discussing about the development of the irigation and power potential of this country, and certain features were being discussed which were not very welcome to this House. For example, the targets fixed for minor irrigation, namely about 40 lakhs of acres have not been fulfilled, and as one hon. Member had pointed out, only 7 to 8 lakhs acres had been brought under cultivation under minor projects.

Another depressing factor which we noticed was with regard to the Indo-Pakistan canal water dispute. Things are delayed, and impediments are put in our way. Even today, we noticed in the papers that certain impediments were being put in our way. Therefore, it is time for this Government to take a very strong attitude and make known their mind clearly, as they did once before.

With regard to the utility of the water potential of this country, I was saying yesterday that the water rate and the power rate should be revised in such a way that it would be useful to the farmers, and it should be based on the net utility of the project rather than on the cost of the project itself.

Another thing which we noticed was with regard to the economy and efficiency of some of these projects. That has been very much commented upon by the Auditor-General and the Public Accounts Committee, so far as DVC is concerned. It is really worth noting that the DVC has not done its job well. The main object of this corporation was to have successful flood control measures in that region and also to have a certain irrigation potential to the extent of about 10 lakhs acres. But what do we notice? Have we succeeded completely in conrolling the floods in that region? Have we succeeded in creating that irrigation potential? Only about four to five lakhs acres have been brought under cultivation. It must be looked into very seriously, and these matters should be set right.

Now, I would like to examine in a general way the power and irrigation potential of the State from which I come, namely the State of Mysore. It has fallen below the all-India average.

[Shri Basappa]

I want to know the reason why the State which was so progressive in the matter of irrigation and power a few years ago has fallen to this level now.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): They were the pioneers.

Shri Basappa: My hon. friend says that they were the pioneers in the field. But, today, what has happened? I am glad that the hon. Ministers are here. I am glad that the heads of these departments come from my own State, namely Shri T. Sivasankar and Shri Hayath, and they know the position of the State very well. They are more interested in the all-India level. I am glad that they are here to serve the greater cause of India, but I want the Ministry to see why Mysore is lagging behind.

We have been pressing in this House a number of times about the Upper Krishna Project, the Malaprabha Project and also the Sharavati Valley Project. It is a pity that I do not find any mention of these two important projects of Mysore in the report which I have in my hand.

So far as the Government of Mysore are concerned, they have tried to give more emphasis on the irrigation and power potential of Mysore. They have tried to allot nearly 25 per cent. of their plan allotments in the Third Five Year Plan to power projects, and also about 18 per cent. to the irrigation projects, which means that about Rs. 60 crores and Rs. 50 crores have been allotted for the power and irrigation projects respectively. This shows the importance that it has received at the hands of the planners of Mysore State.

Apart from these two projects, there are also the Bhima, Hemavati and also the Barapole project.

With regard to the Malaprabha project, there was a question in the Mysore Legislative Assembly, and the Minister had assured that he would see that sanction was obtained from the Centre. I do not know why things are delayed here at this end. Technical and administrative sanction are necessary. It is a big project which has already been included in the Second Plan, for which some amount has already been allotted by the Government of Mysore. The cost of the project is about Rs. 22 crores. It will irrigate about 3 lakh acres of land. It is an essential project because the backward areas are going to be developed, the famine-striken areas are going to be benefited and it is also a remunerative project. Even so, what are the factors which are standing in the way of technical and administrative sanction from this end? The Minister concerned in the State of Mysore has been assuring the members of the Assembly there and the people of Mysore that it would certainly be taken up. Only about 8 days back, he told the Assembly that he was going to Delhi for a conference of the representatives of Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Bombay regarding the sharing of the waters of the Krishna river with which the Malaprabha project is intimately connected.

I do not know why a project which is so useful and which has been assured is held up because of certain delays in the Centre. As I told you, the Malaprabha project is a very important project and this should not be held up because of delay on the part of the Central Government. We have been hearing ever since so many days about the solution of water disputes. Even this morning an hon. Member from the side was asking as to how many water disputes there were in the country and how they were going to be solved. I am sorry I have to refer to the water disputes between Mysore and Andhra Pradesh on the one side and Mysore and Madras on the other. Only a few minutes ago, there was reference to the Cauvery

waters and you yourself intervened. Therefore, it is high time that the Government saw to it that these water disputes were settled.

I was referring to the Minister of Mysore coming over here and discussing the matter. I am told the Government have already moved in the matter and have asked the Central Water and Power Commission to resolve the issue. Whatever material that is needed has alreay been placed at the disposal of the Planning Commission by the Mysore Government. Therefore, matters should not be delayed any more. So much about the Malaprabha project and the sharing of the waters.

There is another important project relating to Mysore, namely, the Sharavati Valley project. This House has been considering it a number of times because it is the pride of India, not merely of Mysore. The Sharavati Valley project is regarded as the pride of India and the light of Mysore. Therefore, we have to see that this project which is useful not only to the Mysore State but to the neighbouring States also, is taken up in right earnest. Mysore is already short of power. Even by the end of the Second Plan period, our needs will be about 5 lakh kw. of power whereas even after the first stage of the Sharavati project is over, we will be having only 3·5 lakh k.w. Therefore, it is high time we considered the question of taking up the second stage of the Sharavati Valley project. The Central Government have been kind enough to allow the first stage to go on successfully. I am sure they will not hesitate to come forward to sanction the second stage also, so that not only Mysore but the rest of India may have the benefit of this great and important proect.

I do not want to take more time of the House. But still I have to refer to a part of my State which needs your attention, that is, the Malnad area. We cannot have big projects there; we can only have minor ones. Therefore, greater attention will have to be given to the development of minor irrigation potential in that area. I know that so far as minor irrigation projects are concerned, this Ministry is not very much concerned. But from the way in which things are done by the Ministry concerned with minor irrigation, I say that this Ministry should interest itself and see that nearly 50 per cent. of the amount allotted for minor irrigation in my State should go this Malnad area. Allotment of power potential to this area is also very very necesary.

My hon. friend, Shri Rami Reddy, wants me to say something about the High Level Canal. The Government are going on with this Canal. Mysore is also interested in it. So far as the second stage is concerned, I have tried to ascertain the position. I think it is better that the first stage should be over before we can go to the second.

I have nothing more to add except to say that the canal waters dispute with Pakistan which has been hanging fire should be settled early and our Government should take up a very strong attitude.

Shri Palaniyandy (Perambalur): At the outset, I would like to congratulate the Minister, the Ministry and the department on taking very keen interest in generating more power and providing more irrigation facilities. First of all, I would take up the question of power generation. The target for power generation during the Second Five Year Plan was about 3·5 million kw. During the four years of the Plan, only 1·4 million kw. have been generated, that is just 35 per cent. of the total envisaged. Power and irrigation are the hard core of planning and our future industrialisation and agriculture depend upon the rate of power production.

It is said that foreign exchange difficulties are standing in the way. But such an important sector of the

[Shri Palaniyandy]

economy should not starve for want of foreign exchange. Under the scheme approved by the Planning Comission in 1954, a provision of Rs. 20·70 crores was made for loans to State Governments for creating employment opportunities by expansion of power facilities. Out of this, only Rs. 16 crores were utilised and Rs. 4 crores still remain. I sugget that this amount be spent in taking over power undertakings being run by the private sector.

For instance, in the Madras State, especially in the Trichy and Tanjore areas, the private sector are having some undertakings. The Madras Government are not in a position to nationalise those concerns because of dearth of money. The private sector by themselves are also not in a position to extend the supply of electricity to the village parts of Trichy and Tanjore. This area is called the granary of the south. We want more production of foodgrains. We are unnecessarily spending money on import of foodgrains. So I would suggest that Government should come forward to take over these private concerns or they should give loans or other aid to them so that they can successfully extend the supply of electricity to the village parts of Trichy and Tanjore.

We want more production and we want more employment. We are not in a position to extend the supply of electricity. We should give electricity to all the areas in Madras State. In Madras State, it is very difficult to have a hydro-electric project, beause there are no suitable big rivers there. If at all we want water for hydropower we have to go to the Mysore State or the Kerala State. That is why our Government have all along been insisting on the Union Government to have an atomic energy power station in the Madras State. It is in the Third Plan. It is very important that the Ministry should do something along that line. We want to improve agriculture and industry in the Madras Sate for which we should have an atomic energy power station in Madras. It is very important because we are not having hydroelectric power or coal. The only thing we have is the Neyveli lignite and that can give only about 4 lakh or 5 lakh kws. of power. Therefore, I insist that we should have an atomic power station in Madras.

Coming to irrigation, we are having very good irrigation potentialities in the north and very big projects. I am not against big projects. They should be undertaken. But in Madras, for water we have to go either to Mysore or to Kerala. The Kerala Government have now agreed to Parambikulam. There are the Pambaiyar and Keeriyar projects also to be investigated. Through them also water can be given to the arid areas of Ramanathapuram and Coimbatore districts. I would also like to emphasise that Government should take speedy action to investigate these schemes.

As regards the small scale irrigation schemes. In the Second Five Year Plan we have given some money for irrigation projects. Out of the amount sanctioned for the programme for the scarcity areas, there is left a sum of about Rs. 2·12 crores. Similarly, there is a saving of about Rs. 26·20 crores in the Second Plan outlay. I suggest that these sums should be given to the States either as grants or as loans to have new schemes.

You know that in our Madras all our schemes have already been implemented. Still more schemes are being investigated like the Kollimalai scheme and the Marudayar scheme costing about Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 crores, whereby we can irrigate about 40,000 acres. About these schemes referred to this Government by Madras, I would like to request this Government that they may be sanctioned in the Second Plan itself.

Another difficulty is this. In investigation the same bureaucratic proce-

dure is going on in our country. If a small scheme has to be investigated, the Engineering department has, first of all, to take a preliminary survey or investigation and then the detailed investigation. These go to the same old Revenue Department and the Revenue Department people sometimes say that they are not good. They reject some proposals here and there. So, the investigation costs simply go to waste. Therefore, the old system should be changed; and if the Engineering Department accepts a scheme it should be implemented. I know of 6 or 7 schemes in my own constituency, schemes costing about Rs. 6 lakhs or Rs. 7 lakhs and which can give irrigation facilities for 1,000 or 2,000 acres have been stopped because of the Revenue Department coming in the way.

Then we have to take up the silt clearance schemes. For instance, in the Cauvery basin there are old channels existing even today, channels which have been there from the Chola period, called Iyan and Peruvalai channels which can irrigate about 40,000 acres. But what is the trouble? The channels are said to be able to draw about 400 to 500 cusecs of water; but we are not able to draw 500 cusecs through them because they have been silted. So, Government should give thought to the silt clearance in these old channels so that they may give irrigation facilities. It is very difficult for the peasants to draw water during times of flood even though there is sufficient water.

Next comes the utilisation of water. The Report says that we are utilising only about 82 per cent. of the potential created from the First and Second Plan schemes. The potential created in the beginning of the year 1958-59 is 7·2 million acres and the utilisation at the end of the year is 5·9 million which works out to 82 per cent. The encouraging feature is there; but, still, we have to go ahead. We have to take to the channel system and also the tributaries to give all facilities to the peasantry before opening the Dam or anicut. Technical facilities should be given to the village people. Then only it is possible for them to take full advantage of the water. So, I feel and request that Madras should be given its due share in irrigation facilities as well as in electricity by having an atomic power station there to have more industry and for agriculture purpose.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Maniyangadan—from Kerala. Then, there will be Rajasthan and Assam remaining. But, as yet, I have not received any request from hon. Members of those States.... (*Interruptions.*)

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): I will deal with Assam, Sir.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Punjab also, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Sardar Iqbal Singh has taken more than 25 minutes. (*Interruptions.*)

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): It is very important, Sir.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: There are two regions in Punjab, the Punjabi-speaking region and the Hindi-speaking region.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to divide Punjab like that.

Shri C. D. Pande: It is a national problem.

Mr. Speaker: I will try to distribute as far as possible. Shri Maniyangadan.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): Sir, I am glad to support the Demands for the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. According to me, the prosperity and well-being of the country depend mainly on the development of power and irrigation in the country.

Sir, with regard to Kerala there seems to be some mis-apprehension in certain quarters that because there is plenty of rain and abundant quantity of water, there is no necessity for irrigation works at all. It is true that Kerala is blessed with rich water

[Shri Maniyangadan]

potential. There is heavy rainfall and the amount of rainfall ranges from 60 inches to 200 inches with an average of 120 inches. But Kerala has its own problems also. Kerala needs irrigation on a very extensive scale to make her near self-sufficient in rice and food.

As regards low-lying lands in Kerala, they are cultivated with paddy and paddy alone can be cultivated there. There, the crops depend on the south-west and the north-east monsoons. If the monsoons are perfectly normal, then, of course, it will be all right. But, generally, what happens is that there are vagaries of the monsoon and the crops generally fail. On a major portion of the paddy-growing areas in the State we are able to raise only one crop and that too is precarious. So, irrigation is necessary in the State to stabilise the cultivation of these lands and to protect them against the vagaries of the monsoons and to enable them to have additional crops and to facilitate the adoption of intensive forms of cultivation. If these are achieved, then, surely, we will be almost self-sufficient in the mater of food.

Closely allied to this problem of irrigation is the question of salinity control. Almost all the rivers are flat and low in the coastal region and are tidal. They are connected by backwaters and lagoons and these also are tidal. During the rainly season there is plenty of fresh water flowing down and the salt water is kept out of these tidal reaches of rivers and backwaters. After the rainy season the flow in the rivers dwindles and the salt water slowly creeps inwards and travels 2 to 15 miles covering the backwaters, navigation canals, and tidal reaches of the rivers and the hundreds of small streams that enter them. The salt waters cover low-lying fields and penetrate by capillary action into adjacent highlands. Where low lying lands are enclosed with clay bunds, saline intrusion takes place by seepage and by soakage or by breach of bunds. Paddy lands that are vulnerable to such saline attack form as much as one-sixth of the total area under paddy cultivation. Here the population also is very dense. Cultivation here has to withstand the hazards of floods during the monsoon and saline intrusion and want of fresh water during the summer. The best way of keeping away the salt water is by storing the flood flows and releasing the waters down in a steady and continuous flow after the rains. In certain cases where storage facilities are not adequate this may not be possible. For that salt water exclusion regulators have to be put up.

Then again, in the coastal regions the problem of drinking water is very serious. During the monsoons, the water is bad and they are flooded. During the other seasons, the water is salty. Tube wells have been attempted but they were a failure. The only possibility is to have protected water supply in these regions and for that also the waters of the rivers are necessary.

Then there is the question of flood control. The coastal regions get flooded during monsoon and thy often cause damage to crops and inconvenience to the inhabitants. To prevent this, flood abating reservoirs to detain the heavy floods are necessary. Thus it can be seen that the water resources available in Kerala have to be scientifically utilised, and they are absolutely necessary for the use of Kerala. If properly utilised, inland navigation becomes possible and fisheries can be developed.

Power production in Kerala is linked with irrigation. The topography of the Western Ghats and the high intensity of the rainfall make the rivers of Kerala rich in hydro potential. It is estimated that 2.1 million kw. of power can be generated at costs ranging from Rs. 900 per kw to Rs. 1200 per kw. Some of the power projects are the cheapest in the world....

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is why we do not get them.

Shri Maniyangadan: Why not? The projects are cheaper than in any other part of India but now only a small portion of it is used.

It was proposed to take up in the Second Plan period three schemes: Sholayar, Panniar and Pampa First Stage. None of them have made satisfactory progress. Though the Sholayar scheme was included in the Second Plan, the work could not be started because of some dispute between Madras and Kerala regarding the sharing of the waters of Parambikulam and Sholayar. An agreement was entered into. But subsequently, some new dispute has cropped up. It may be settled immediately and this scheme may be taken up.

Again, the Panniar scheme did not happen to fall within the core of the Plan and it was held up as foreign exchange was not released. It seems that now the foreign exchange has been sanctioned. Anyhow, it was delayed unduly. As regards the Pampa first stage, no sanction of foreign exchange involved has been made. The ultimate capacity of the Pampa scheme is 13 lakhs kw. So, that also may be taken up.

Regarding the new schemes, there are some very good schemes in Kerala. For instance, the Iduki scheme is designed to construct two dams, one across Periyar at Iduki and the other across Cheruthony river, a tributory of Periyar joining the main river just below Iduki. The reservoirs formed will unite into one. It is estimated that 4.15 lakh kws. of power could be produced and according to the information of the Kerala engineers, it is estimated to cost about Rs. 350 lakhs. This scheme is also useful for irrigation purposes. I was annoyed to hear the Minister say that the investigation will be completed only by March, 1961. It was started as early as 1957. My submission is that this scheme should be included at least in the Third Plan. The people of Kerala were under the impression that the investigation will be over well in time and the project reports and the other things would be considered by the authorities concerned. The investigation should be expedited so that it may be included in the Third Plan. There are the other schemes also—Pampa second stage, Obrakuzhi, Peringalkuta—allied to Sholayar—and Lakshmi.

As regards rural electrification in the State, it is very necessary there. For the development of industries, big or small, coal and oil are not available. So, the attraction is the availability of cheap power. If power is made available in rural areas, quite a large number of small industries can come up. As a result of the load survey conducted by the Central Water and Power Commission, they were convinced of the necessity of power to this State. But even at the end of the Second Plan we would not be able to reach—not the target of the Plan—the demand. If industries are to grow and the problem of unemployment is to be solved, it is highly necessary that power should be produced on a large-scale. These schemes must be taken up. In this connection, I may also submit that there was a proposal for a zonal grid for the States of the southern zone. My hon. friend, Shri Palaniyandi, was saying that power was not available in Madras. If the schemes in Kerala are worked, and completed, the power produced would be sufficient to meet the needs of Madras and other southern States. The proposal for a zonal grid for the southern zone was considered by the Zonal Council meeting on power and I do not know why it is not accepted by the Planning Commission. Cheap power is available and that can be utilised by all the States. Power is also needed for reclaiming cultivable water-logged areas by dewatering and lift irrigation.

The irrigation schemes in Kerala are mostly allied with the power schemes. There is an impression that

[Shri Maniyangadan]

due to the rugged terrain of Kerala, major irrigation works in the State are uneconomical. But if we have in view the power that is made available by these irrigation works in Kerala, these schemes are not uneconomical. In this regard, certain proposals have been made by the State Government such as Kanjirapuzha scheme, Periyar Valley scheme, Pamba valley scheme and Barapuzha scheme. My submission is that all these schemes should be taken up. The food deficit of this State is more than 50 per cent and only by taking up these irrigation schemes, can this be made up.

Then, I come to flood control. It seems no serious note is taken of the question of flood control in the State. Hitherto nothing tangible has been done. In 1957, due to floods a large number of houses were washed away and crops were destroyed. This thing repeated in 1958 also. Every year that happens. My submission is that this question of flood control must be seriously considered.

Then, there is another problem which I want to bring to the notice of the Ministry, that is, sea erosion. There is a long strip of coastal area separated from the main land by the back waters and this area is very thickly populated. Coconut is grown in abundance and there are also some paddy fields. This long coastal line is subjected to heavy sea erosion in several places during monsoon months when the sea is usually rough. Although the entire length of the coastal line is exposed to the fury of the waves of the sea, only certain places are seriously affected by severe sea erosion, for example, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Chellanam, Pollithodu and other places.

The sea has been continuously scoring away valuable lands, damging vast areas of coconut plantations and buildings and rendering thousands of inhabitants homeless. People residing in these areas live in constant fear of encroachment by the sea. On one or two occasions the sea established direct contact with the back waters. But timely action was taken and the calamity was averted. Several attempts failed. As a result of researches undertaken in the Poona Research Station is has been established that permanent methods alone will meet this problem such, as construction of sea walls and groynes. Sea walls alone will not be sufficient, but there should be groynes also. The resources of the State are very meagre and they cannot find necessary funds for that purpose. My submission is that this question has to be taken as a national problem. Not only the national highway but also the Cochin harbour is threatened. The Calicut-Mangalore Railway line was threatened with serious danger due to heavy erosion at Thalai. My submission is that this question has to be taken as a national problem and the Centre should come to the secue of the State.

Now, I bring to the notice of the Ministry as to what happened in Pollithodu not very long ago. In certain areas the width is only 100 yards due to sea erosion and every year sea erosion is washing away big portions of land. In this area between Cochin and Alleppy last year alone 2,000 coconut trees and 30 houses were destroyed. These are poor people, fishermen folk owning a few cents of land and huts. The anti-sea erosion work should now be extended upto South Chellanam. There is a coastal line of about 1½ miles at Chellanam which stands in imminent danger of being wiped out of existence. My submission is that also may be looked into.

श्रीमती शकुंतला देवी (बका): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूं कि आपने आज मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

सिंचाई एवं विद्युत मंत्रालय की जो मांगें पेश की गयी हैं, मैं उनका हार्दिक समर्थन करती हूं।

हम जानते हैं कि हमारा भारत कृषि प्रधान देश है । यहां के अधिकतर लोग कृषि पर ही निर्भर करते हैं । लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि कृषि प्रधान देश होने पर भी हमें दूसरे देशों से अनाज मंगाना पड़ता है, फिर भी हमें अनाज की कमी है । इसका क्या कारण है ? इसका कारण है कि हम अभी खेतो समुचित रूप से नहीं कर पाते । हम देखते हैं कि समुचित खेती के लिए समुचित सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध होना प्रथम अनिवार्य है । बिना समुचित सिंचाई के प्रबन्ध के कोई भी किसान अच्छी फसल नहीं उपजा सकता है, चाहे वह अपने खेतों में अच्छी से अच्छी खाद डाले और अच्छे से अच्छा बीज बोये ।

हमारे देश में हमारी सरकार ने सिंचाई विभाग को दो भागों में विभक्त किया है, १—मेजर इरीगेशन और २—माइनर इरीगेशन । आजकल हम देखते हैं कि लघु सिंचाई पर सरकार पूरा ध्यान न देकर, केवल बड़ी बड़ी परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने में करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर रही है । लेकिन वर्तमान काल में अनाज की कमी को दूर करने के लिए सब से पहले लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं पर पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

अभी लघु सिंचाई की ज्यादा जरूरत है, क्योंकि बड़ी बड़ी परियोजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने में वर्षों का समय लगेगा । लेकिन सरकार लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं को अवहेलना कर रही है । इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि गरीब किसान को पानी नहीं मिल पाता, और रुपये के अभाव में वह कुछ नहीं कर सकता, जिससे उपज घट जाती है । चाहे हम ट्रेक्टर से खेत क्यों न जोतें, नये नये तरीके क्यों न अपनायें, सिंचाई का समुचित प्रबन्ध नहीं रहने के कारण सभी बेकार हो जाता है ।

हम देखते हैं कि सरकार समय पर सिंचाई का कोई इन्तिजाम नहीं करती है । जब धान रोपने का मौसम आता है, तो पानी के अभाव में धानों के बीज खेतों में सूखने लगते हैं, किसानों के पास उतना पैसा नहीं रहता कि पम्पिंग सैट, या रेहट लगाकर धान रोपें । उस समय सरकार कुछ लगान के रूप में किसानों को रुपया देती है, लेकिन उससे उन्हें कोई फायदा नहीं होता है, क्योंकि सिंचाई का इन्तिजाम करते करते धान का पौधा जल जाता है, और फसल खराब हो जाती है, यही हाल होता है रबी के समय । जब वर्षा समय पर होती है तो फसल भी होती है, नहीं तो मारी जाती है । सरकार का करोड़ों रुपया खर्च होने पर भी किसान को मानसून पर ही अपने भाग्य का फैसला करना पड़ता है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : थोड़ा धीरे धीरे बोलिये ।

श्रीमती शकुंतला देवी : इसलिए सरकार को खेती शुरू होने से पहले ही सिंचाई पर ध्यान देना चाहिए कि पानी का प्रबन्धक ठीक है कि नहीं, और किन किन किसानों को रुपये की जरूरत है, उनका आवेदन दो महीना कब्ल मांगना चाहिए, जिससे समय पर लगान मिल सके ।

जिन क्षेत्रों में ट्यूब वैल का प्रबन्ध है, वहां भी फसल में समय पर पानी नहीं मिलता है, क्योंकि एक तो जमीन के क्षेत्रफल के अनुसार ट्यूब वैल की कमी रहती है, दूसरे बिजली की सप्लाई भी कम रहने के कारण उससे लोग पूरा पूरा फायदा नहीं उठा पाते हैं । जब धान एवं रबी की फसल मरने लगती है, तो उससे पर्याप्त पानी नहीं मिल पाता, और कहीं तो एक दम नहीं मिलता है, क्योंकि ट्यूब वैल के अधिकारी लोग कहते हैं कि हमें बिजली की सप्लाई ज्यादा नहीं है तो पानी कहां से दें । इसलिए सरकार से निवेदन करती हूं कि वह बिजली का उत्पादन ज्यादा करे और ट्यूब वैल्स की संख्या को भी बढ़ावे । ट्यूब वैल्स से पूरे साल भर अच्छी तरह से सिंचाई की जा सकती है, ट्यूब वैल्स की सिंचाई का रेट अभी बहुत ज्यादा है, जिससे गरीब किसान

[श्रीमती शकुन्तला देवी]

पानी नहीं ले पाते हैं, इसका रेट भी कम होना चाहिए ।

अभी हमारे बिहार में जिन क्षेत्रों में नहर तथा सिंचाई के और साधन हैं, उन्हीं क्षेत्रों में ट्यूब वैलों की संख्या ज्यादातर है, बहुत इलाकों में ट्यूब वैल एक दम नहीं हैं, यद्यपि वहां की जमीन उपजाऊ है एवं ट्यूब वैल के लायक है । हमारे भागलपुर जिले की जमीन उपजाऊ तथा ट्यूब वैल के लायक है, लेकिन वहां ट्यूब वैल नहीं हैं । इन इलाकों में ट्यूब वैल हों तो वहां के किसान लोग काफी तादाद में अन्न उपजा सकते हैं । मुंगेर जिले के मोकामा टाल में करोड़ों मन रबी पैदा हो सकती है, लेकिन वहां ट्यूब वैल्स तथा सिंचाई का कोई साधन नहीं है ।

जिन इलाकों में ट्यूब वैल्स या नहर से सिंचाई नहीं हो सकती है, वहां कुआं, तालाब, पोन्ड वगैरह का इन्तिजाम होना चाहिए । वहां जल्द बिजली की सप्लाई हो, जिससे वहां सरफेस वैल्स से काम लिया जा सके । गरीब किसानों के लिए प्रत्येक गांव में एक पम्पिंग सैट हो तथा रेहट का इन्तिजाम हो । राज्य सरकार ने पम्पिंग सैट और रेहट का इन्तिजाम किया है लेकिन वह सब अब तक धनी लोगों तथा इने गिने लोगों के हाथ में है, गरीब लोगों को उससे पानी नहीं मिल पाता है। इसकी देखभाल सरकार को करनी चाहिए कि सब को लाभ पहुंच रहा है या नहीं । केवल आंकड़े बनाने से लाभ नहीं होता है ।

हमारे बिहार में राजगीर क्षेत्र में सिंचाई का कोई अच्छा इन्तिजाम नहीं है, पंचानय नदी की नहर से जो पानी आयेगा वह पटना राजगीर रोड के पूरब भाग को ही केवल सिंचाई करेगा, पश्चिम भाग में उसका पानी नहीं जा पायेगा । इसलिए उन इलाकों में सिंचाई का जल्द इन्तिजाम होना चाहिए । उधर की मिट्टी काफी उपजाऊ है, लेकिन पानी के अभाव के कारण तीन साल से धान और रबी की फसल खराब हो रही हैं । वहां के कुछ किसान दो वर्ष से बिजली के लिए बिहार, विद्युत विभाग के पास आवेदन भेज रहे हैं जिससे वह लोग सरफेस वैल्स से काम ले सकें, लेकिन अभी तक वे लोग कुछ नहीं कर पाये हैं । सिंचाई एवं विद्युत विभाग के अधिकारीगण भी खास दिलचस्पी लेकर काम नहीं करते हैं, जिसका परिणाम होता है कि गरीब किसानों को काफी नुकसान सहना पड़ता है । ये अफसर लोग उन्हीं की बात जल्द मानते हैं तथा वहीं प्रबन्ध होता है जो इनका हाथ भरते हैं । गरीब किसान कुछ नहीं कर पाते हैं । हिन्दुस्तान की ज्यादातर खेती छोटे छोटे किसानों के ही हाथ में है ।

जब कहीं पोखरा, पैन, कुवां बनवाना होता है तो उसे बनाने के लिए ठेकेदारों के हाथ दे देते हैं, और वे ठेकेदार रुपया बचाकर तथा उस में कुछ हिस्सा ओवरसियर वगैरह को देकर कमजोर बना देते हैं, जिससे एक या दो साल के अन्दर फिर मरम्मत की जरूरत हो जाती है । इस तरह सरकार का करोड़ों रुपया व्यर्थ जाता है । इन सब मामलों पर सरकार को पूरी पूरी निगरानी रखनी चाहिए ।

हमारे क्षेत्र में बड़ुआ डैम प्रोजेक्ट का निर्माण हो रहा है । इसके लिए मैं भारत सरकार एवं राज्य सरकार को धन्यवाद देती हूं । लेकिन इसके निर्माण में बहुत शिथिलता दिखायी देती है । इसका कारण यह है कि वहां के डैम के जो उच्चाधिकारी हैं और कैनाल के जो उच्चाधिकारी है उन में आपस में मेल नहीं रहता है, जिससे काम में शिथिलता पड़ गयी है । हम चाहते हैं कि अधिकारीगण मिलजुल पर काम करें, जिससे काम जल्द हो सके और किसानों को पानी जल्दी मिले ।

इस डैम से बड़ुआ नदी के पूब हिस्से को पानी मिलेगा तथा कुछ पश्चिमी भाग

को मिलेगा, जो नहीं के बराबर है। बड़ुआ डैम जहां बन रहा है, उसके पश्चिम खड़वारणी एक जगह है जहां एक डैम बनाने का विचार हुआ था। पता नहीं उसको बनाया जाएगा या नहीं। अगर उसको बना दिया जाए तो दक्षिणी मुंगेर एवं भागलपुर जिले के काफी क्षेत्र को पानी मिल सकता है और सिंचाई की समस्या हल हो सकती है। वहां भी जमीन काफी उपजाऊ है।

बड़ुआ डैम के पास एक पावर हाउस बनना चाहिये जिससे उस इलाके में बिजली ज्यादा मिल सके। वहां अभी बिजलीकी बहुत कमी है। केवल ६ने गिने शहरों में बिजली पहुंच सकी है यह बिजली अभी डी० वी० सी० से सप्लाई होती है जिसका रेट पांच आना प्रति यूनिट है। दूसरा पावर हारस होने से एम्पलायमेंट की एक बड़ी समस्या हल हो सकती है।

बिहार में बिजली की दरें बहुत ज्यादा हैं। उनको कम करना चाहिए। इतनी हाई रेट होने से गरीब लोग उससे कुछ फायदा नहीं उठा सकते हैं। गांव गांव में बिजली का प्रचार हो रहा है, लेकिन अगर रेट ज्यादा होगा तो किसान लोग अपने घरों में बिजली नहीं लगा सकते और न सिंचाई के ही काम में ला सकते हैं। इसलिए गरीब लोगों को क्या फायदा, उनके गांव में बिजली आये या नहीं। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगी कि बिजली का उत्पादन ज्यादा करें, जिससे बिजली की दरें कम हों और सभी लाभ उठा सकें।

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ignace Beck—I will give a chance to Himachal Pradesh also. I am trying to give a chance to all parties, all States, ladies and so on.

Shri U. L. Patil (Dhulia): Somebody from Bombay, also must be called.

Mr. Speaker: From Bombay one has already spoken. I shall try to call Independents also.

Shri Assar (Ratnagiri): None from Bombay has spoken.

Mr. Speaker: One has already spoken Shri Ignace Beck.

श्री इगनैस बेक (लोहरदगा—रक्षित-अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां) : श्रीमन्, यह जानी हुई बात है कि जब से किसानी काम शुरू हुआ है, तभी से सभी देशों के किसानों ने खेती के काम में पानी के महत्व को पूरी तरह महसूस किया है और उस को अपने काम में लाने का प्रयत्न किया है। हमारे देश में भी अभी से नहीं, युगों से—शायद जब से किसानों ने काम करना शुरू किया होगा, उसी समय से—उन्हों ने इस पर नजर रखी है। जब से हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ है, तब से इस पर काफ़ी दृष्टि रखी गई है। इस सम्बन्ध में पहले जो खर्च किया जाता था, उस से अधिक पैसा खर्च कर के सरकार ने बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं को चालू किया। पानी के वितरण के लिये जो मेहनत की गई है, वह हमारे सामने है। दामोदर वैली कारपोरेशन के अधीन मैथन डैम, तिलैया डैम और पंचेट डैम और उन के अतिरिक्त भाखरा-नंगल और हीराकुड डैम हमारे सामने है।

सब से पहले पटावन के लिये—पानी का प्रबन्ध करना पड़ता है। पानी का प्रबन्ध करने के लिये बांध बांधना पड़ता है, नहर बनानी पड़ती है और दूसरे कई काम करने पड़ते हैं। इन कामों पर हम लोगों को करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करने पड़ते हैं और हम ने करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किये हैं। अब सवाल यह आता है कि इतने रुपये खर्च कर के, इस में इतनी रकम लगा कर हम इस का फ़ायदा क्या उठा रहे हैं। इस बारे में हम जो कुछ देश में सुनते हैं, पत्रों में पढ़ते हैं और इस सदन में चर्चा सुनते हैं, उस से हम समझते हैं कि जो नतीजा निकल रहा है, वह संतोषजनक नहीं मालूम पड़ता है। बांध बांधने से हमारे पास जो वाटर पोटेंशियल हैं, वे काफी हैं। लेकिन

[श्री इगनैस बैक]

उन को पटावन के काम में ला कर उन से चितना फ़ायदा उठाना चाहिये था, वह नहीं उठाया जा रहा है । सवाल उठता है कि इस का कारण क्या है । जैसाकि मैं ने अभी कहा है, हमारे पास वाटरहैड पोटेंशियल काफ़ी हैं नहरें बनी हैं, बांध भी बनाये गये हैं। उस के साथ आउटलैट होने चाहियें । उस के साथ नहरें होनी चाहियें और किसानों के खेतों में भी नहरें होनी चाहियें । जब तक इस का प्रबन्ध नहीं होता है, तब तक हम चाहे कितना ही पानी जमा कर के रखें, वह पटावन के काम में नहीं आ सकता है । आज हमारे देश में कहा जाता है कि जितना पानी हमारे हाथ में मौजूद है, अगर वह उचित तौर से इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है, तो फिर यहां पर कहीं न कहीं गड़बड़ है । सवाल यह है कि पानी का इन्तजाम होने पर भी क्यों पटावन का काम नहीं हो रहा है, क्यों किसानों को पानी नहीं पहुंच रहा है । जैसाकि मैं ने कहा है, वाटरहैड पोटेंशियल उस के आउटलैट, नहर, बगल में ले जाने वाली छोटी नहर, किसानों की नहर एक साथ बननी चाहिये । मालूम पड़ता है कि यह काम जिस तरीके से होना चाहिये, उस तरीके से नहीं हो रहा है । उस के प्लानिंग में कुछ गड़बड़ है । प्लानिंग इस तरीके से होना चाहिये जैसे पहले कहा था कि जैसे ही वाटर पोटेंशियल खड़ा होता है, उस का आउटलैट साफ़ होना चाहिये, नहर साफ़ होनी चाहिये और साइड नहरें भी होनी चाहियें और फ़ील्ड नहरें भी होनी चाहियें, ताकि पानी तुरन्त किसानों के पास पहुंच कर उन को फ़ायदा पहुंचा सके, लेकिन यह नहीं हो सका है । हम वाटर पोटेंशियल तो बना कर रखें, लेकिन नहरें नहीं बनती हैं, आउटलैट चैनल नहीं बनती है, किसान उस में अड़चनें डाल रहे हैं और वे उस को लेने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं । हम लोगों ने किसानों को कुछ सिखाया नहीं । हम कोई इंजीनियर नहीं हैं, टेकनीशियन भी नहीं है, लेकिन हम मामूली किसानों की नजर से देख कर ये बातें कह रहे हैं । हम पुराने ढांचे के किसान हैं । जिस भाव से योजनायें सरकार तैयार कर रही है, वह भाव और वह अक्ल शायद हम समझ नहीं पाते हैं । इसीलिये हम डरते हैं और शायद सरकार पर शक भी करते हैं कि हो न हो, इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि हम से डबल पैसा वसूल किया जायेगा । फिर पानी तो वहां पहुंचाया ही नहीं गया है । पहले पानी पहुंचाना चाहिये और उस के बाद लोगों को शिक्षा देनी चाहिये और सहूलियत भी देनी चाहिये । अगर लोगों के पास पैसा नहीं है, तो उन को पैसा दिया जाये । अगर सरकार पैसा नहीं देती है, तो कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध किया जाये जिस से लोग कुछ काम कर सकें । जब तक पूरा फ़ायदा उठाने की कोशिश नहीं की जायगी, तब तक सब बकते रहेंगे कि यह नहीं होता है, वह नहीं होता है, क्यों नहीं होता है । अगर कुछ काम करना है, तो थोड़ा बकना है और ज्यादा करना है । हमारे सामने वाटर पोटेंशियल बहुत है, जिस को अपने अख्तियार में, अपने काबू में ला कर हम अपने काम में ला सकते हैं, पटावन के काम में ला सकते हैं, वा वाटर पोटेंशियल १,३५६ मिलियन एकड़ फीट है और उस में से हम करीब करीब पटावन के काम में ५.६ मिलियन एकड़ फ़ीट ला रहे हैं । हमारे यहां जो खेती के लायक जमीन है, वह करीब ४८५ मिलियन एकड़ है । १९४७-४८ में हम उस में से सिर्फ २४५ मिलियन एकड़ खेती के काम में ला रहे थे और १९५४-५५ में ३१५ मिलियन एकड़ काम में ला रहे थे । १९४७-४८ में सिर्फ ४७ मिलियन एकड़ जमीन पर इरिगेशन का काम किया गया और १९५४-५५ में ५४ मिलियन एकड़ जमीन पर । हमारे सामने पानी भी बहुत मौजूद है और हमारे सामने खेत भी करीब करीब काफ़ी हैं । जो पानी हमारे हाथ में है, उस को काम में लाने और खेती के रकबे को

बढ़ाने की तरफ़ हम को कायवाही करनी चाहिये और वह तभी हो सकता है कि लोगों को पानी मिले । बहुधा कहा जाता है कि किसान किसी वजह से काम नहीं करता है, बहुत समय एसे ही बिताता है, हमारे देहातों में किसानों में मैनपावर बहुत है, वह वेस्ट जा रही है और उस को यूटिलाइज करना चाहिये । लेकिन उस मैनपावर को अमल में लाने के लिये, उस को यूटिलाइज करने के लिये हम क्या कर रहे हैं ? सरकार पानी मुहैया करे, नहरें बनाये । हमारे ब्लाक डेवेलपमेंट वर्क्स सब हैं । चाहे उन को किसी किस्म का एम्प्लायमेंट दे कर, काम में लागा कर, कुछ पैसा दे कर उन से काम कराया जाये ।

13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

जब तक हम उन के सामने कोई चीज खड़ी नहीं करते, जब तक हम उन को रास्ता नहीं दिखाते हैं, तब तक यह मैनपावर कैसे यूटिलाइज होगी ? अपने देश में पैदावार को बढ़ाना है, बढ़ती हुई जनता को अगर हम ने ऊपर उठाना है, अगर हमें समाज को सम्भालना है, उस को ऊपर उठाना है तो यह कैसे हो सकता है ? यह तभी हो सकता है कि जब हमारे सामने कोई कनक्रीट चीज हो ।

नहरों से पटावन का काम होने के अलावा और भी कई काम हैं जिन से समाज के काम चल सकते है, समाज को लाभ हो सकता है । मिसाल के तौर पर पानी जहां ज्यादा है, उस को कंट्रोल कर के पोछे भी लाया जा सकता है, इंडस्ट्रीज जो है, उन को हम लोग बढ़ावा दे सकते हैं, नहरें भी हम उस से बना सकते हैं, काटज इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ावा दे सकते है । ये सब चीजें हैं, जोकि इरिगेशन के साथ कुछ हद तक जुड़ी हुई हैं और इरिगेशन के साधन उपलब्ध हो जाने से इन को बढ़ावा मिल सकता है । इस वास्ते हमें हमेशा अपने ध्यान में यह बात रखनी चाहिये कि इरिगेशन के पानी के खेतों के लिये ही आवश्यकता नहीं है बल्कि इन सब चीजों को बढ़ावा देने के लिये भी आवश्यकता है ।

जहा तक पटावन का सम्बन्ध है, यदि यह सुविधा किसान को पूरी तरह से हम लोग पहुंचा देते हैं, तो इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि उस की आमदनी बढ़ेगी, उस को परचेजिंग केपेसेटी बढ़ेगी, देश की पर-कैपिटा इनकम बढ़ेगी । अगर उस की परचेजिंग केपेसेटी बढ़गी तो वह समझेगा कि वह भी इन्सान है, आदमी है, और आजाद हिन्दुस्तान में रहता है । हमारा भी यह फ़र्ज है कि हम इस चीज की ओर ध्यान दें ।

मैं अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता हूं । एक दो बातें कह कर मैं खत्म कर दूंगा । पहली बात तो यह है कि पटावन का काम दो तरह का होता है । एक तो पहाड़ी इलाके में होता है और दूसरा मैदानी इलाके में, प्लेन्स में । जिस तरह से पटावन का काम प्लेन्स में चलता है उस तरह का वह पहाड़ी इलाकों में नहीं चल सकता है । इसलिये मेरा खयाल है कि पहाड़ी पटावन के लिये और प्लेन्स में पटावन के लिये स्कीम्स में अन्तर होना चाहिये, दो एक दम पूरे डिविजन अलग अलग होने चाहियें । जो लोग मैदानों में पटावन का काम करते हैं, नहरें वगैरह खुदवाते हैं, वे उसी तरह की चीज को जंगली-क्षेत्र में जा कर चलाने की कोशिश करेंगे, तो उस में उन को कामयाबी नहीं मिल सकती है । वहां की जो कंडिशन है, वहां की जो सिचुएशन है, वहां की जो टोपोग्राफी है, ऊचा नीचा इलाका है, उस की जो जरूरतें पानी की हैं वे उसी तरह से पूरी नहीं हो सकती हैं जिस तरह से मैदान में रहने वाले लोगों की नहरें इत्यादि बना कर हो सकती हैं । उस तरह की चीज वहां होना मुश्किल है । लेकिन चूंकि किसान वहां पर भी रहता है, और हजारों और लाखों की तादाद में वहा रहते हैं, वे शायद प्लेन्स में रहने वालों के मुकाबले में कमजोर है और उन को आप की अधिक मदद की जरूरत है, इस लिये वहां पर विशेष रीति

[श्री इगनेस बैक]

से आप को काम करना होगा और उस को तरफ ध्यान देना होगा । इसलिये मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि एक स्पेशल ब्रांच हो, चाहे डिविजन हो, इरिगेशन में, वह इस काम को करे। आज यह कहा जाता है कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में पटावन नहीं हो सकता है । अगर पटावन नहीं हो सकता है तो क्या इस का यह मतलब है कि किसान वहां का मर जाय, उस को पानी हो अपनी फसलों के लिये न मिले ? आप स्विटजरलैंड में जायें और देखें कि वहां पर पानी का कैसे प्रबन्ध किया गया है, कैसे पटावन होता है और उसी तरह से आप यहां भी कर सकते हैं । आप वहां जा कर स्टडी करेंगे तो आप को सब चीज का पता चल जायेगा । उसी तरह से आप यहां भी कर सकते हैं । आप यह कह कर कि कहां से पहाड़ी इलाकों को पानी दिया जाय, छुटकारा नहीं पा सकते हैं । आप चाहे आसमान से ला कर दें, नहरों से दें, कुंओं से दें, ट्यूबवैल्स से दें, कहीं से भी दें, पानी आप को उन को जरूर देना चाहिये । यदि आज उन को पानी मिल जाता है तो जो वहां पर जंगल है, जो बंजर भूमि पड़ी हुई है, उस को दे आप को पैराडाइज बना कर बता देंगे और स्वादिष्ट से स्वादिष्ट पदार्थ वहां पर पैदा कर के दिखा देंगे । आज उन की पानी, पानी और पानी ही की मांग है और अगर यह पूरी हो जाती है तब तो ठीक है नहीं तो जो मांगें यहां पर पेश की गई हैं, उन से कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है । पानी उन को मिलेगा तो सब कुछ है नहीं तो कुछ भी नहीं । आप की टैक्नीकल एडवाइस कुछ भी हो, आप की खाद कुछ भी हो, बीज कितने ही उन्नत श्रेणी के हों, जब तक पानी सुलभ नहीं किया जाता है, तब तक कुछ भी होने वाला नहीं है । इस वास्ते मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाये ।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the previous speaker, Shri Ignace Beck, was suggesting that irrigation is the prime need of the situation for increasing agricultural production. I also wish to emphase this point. It was from this point of view that Pakistan recognised in 1958 that India should be given the right to use the waters of the three eastern rivers.

But now this propaganda is going on in the world that it is India which wants to sabotage Pakistan's production by refusing water after 1962. I want that the Government must be firm on this point and Government should also be alert enough to educate the world opinion regarding this matter because it is not India which is going to refuse water-supply to Pakistan, but it is Pakistan which has refused the legitimate rights of India to utilise the water of the eastern rivers. For, in 1954, the World Bank's representatives had proposed that Pakistan should use the waters of the three western rivers of Indus, Jhelum and Chenab and India the waters of Ravi, Bias and Sutlej. They had also said the Jammu and Kashmir should use for consumption purposes the waters of the rivers which flow through that State and India should supply water, which it has given on its own accord, to Pakistan for a minimum period, and pending that period, Pakistan should complete its replacement works.

Now Pakistan has virtually completed its replacement works, but still it is insisting and educating world opinion that it is India which is insisting on refusing supply to Pakistan. They have now raised this issue that Jammu and Kashmir should not make any reservoir even for consumption purposes. That is not a legitimate request of Pakistan. I request the Government that this objection of Pakistan must be firmly repudiated and India must be firm in using the waters of the three rivers as well as enabling Jammu and Kashmir to make reservoirs there.

Apart from Jammu and Kashmir in general, I think the Government of India should pay special consideration

to the Ladakh area of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Spiti area, U.P. hilly area and NEFA area. The other day, Shri Hazarika told the House that we are constructing three hydel projects in NEFA. I want that all the water resources of these border regions should be utilised for power projects or for irrigation projects or for both, if possible. Even the Brahmaputra project should be undertaken if possible. I am glad that the Trishul project in Nepal and Jaldhaka project in Bhutan have been accepted, and I would request the Government to start the work as soon as possible on all the power projects and rivers projects in the Himalayan area.

Regarding power generation, the progress is quite satisfactory, because they had virtually doubled the power generation programme and also increased the rural electrification. The more energetically the programme is carried out, the better it will be for the country, because irrigation and power can easily change the shape of the country. Government are pursuing the projects in a constructive way. I am very sympathetic to the efforts made by Government that they should achieve more and more in future. But I would also like to point out here that the power used for irrigation purposes is very small compared to other purposes. In 1950, 3.9 per cent of the total power generated was used for irrigation purposes, whereas in 1958 it came only to 6 per cent. In industry, the power utilised in 1958 was 66.3 per cent.

I do not want that industry should not be given adequate power; it should be given as much as it needs. But the needs of irrigation should also be looked into. We are naturally short of power, because compared to other countries, we have very little generated power, whereas our potentiality is quite large. We can generate 35 million KWs of hydel power and our coal reserve also is very large—40,000 million tons. So, thermal power can also be increased, particularly in the coal belt area. In the Jharia—Dhanbad, DVC are having monopoly. They should be given monopoly according to the terms of the agreement, but smaller plants should also be enabled to be established, because by establishing smaller plants one can run smaller industries. At present smaller industries suffer from scarcity of power. Many people want electricity for irrigation purposes, for electrifying their wells and installing pumping sets, etc. But power is not available. In my own area, the power programme which we had to recieve by 1952 is not possible to get yet. Therefore, I request that the programme for generating power should be increased as much as possible.

In this connection, I would also like to emphasise about the power rates, because bigger industries get power at much cheaper rates compared to smaller industries and irrigation, which get power at higher rates. There should be some conformity between them. I concede that bigger industries should be given power at cheaper rates, but the cost of production in smaller units goes high because of the divergent system in rates. The water rates in tube-well irrigated areas and canal-irrigated areas also should be based on uniform system, because in certain areas, the water rates are very high, particularly in Bihar, where they were increased by 200 per cent in the canal water rate and 300 per cent in the tube-well water rate. The tube-well water rate was reduced to some extent, but still it is much more than what an ordinary farmer can bear.

Regarding the irrigation potential, in 1950-51, we had about 51 million acres of land under irrigation. Out of that only 17·9 million acres were under Government canal irrigation and all others were under tube-wells, tanks and private canal irrigation. During the first Plan, the target was to increase the irrigation potential by 5.3 per cent. During the second Plan, it

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

was 13 million acres of irrigation potential. During the third Plan, they are hoping to increase it by 17 million. But whatever was achieved during the second Plan is not enough. I say that because the utilisation was only 64 per cent during the first Plan and during the second Plan it came to about 83 per cent.

Sone canal system is one of the biggest canal systems. The Minister was kind enough to pay a visit to that place and he recognised the difficulties. That has virtually become an out-dated canal and *anicut*. It is useless to spend anything on any programme if the entire *anicut* is not made a new one. I do not want that this *anicut* should be constructed, but a barrage should be constructed.

The programme was to receive Rihand water, and now Rihand is going to be completed by June next year. Now, if we do not complete the Sone barrage-*cum*-bridge, we are not going to irrigate that area which was intended to be irrigated by the Sone system. What I mean to say is that we are short of utilising full water potential during the First Plan and the Second Plan also and when we are now on the eve of entering the Third Plan if we allow these 13 lakhs acres of land to go unirrigated, not because of want of irrigation water potential because water potential is already there in the shape of Rihand dam plus Sone system, but due to lack of zeal on the part of somebody—I do not want to say this Ministry, because the Minister, Secretary etc. they are keen on undertaking this programme and the trouble lies somewhere else—it will really be a very bad thing. Therefore, I want to warn the people who are obstructing the work, the people who do not want to undertake this work. I do not want them to give any preference to it, but they must recognize the mistake and start construction work as soon as possible.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude his speech.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I will conclude in half a minute.

In the DVC, Tilaya water should be utilized by constructing a high-level canal. Then, Calcutta should also be supplied with water by Farraka Barrage. On Jamna also the work should be undertaken.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Braj Raj Singh. After that, I am calling Shri Rameshwar Rao.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (फ़िरोज़ाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नव भारत के निर्माण के लिये सब से अधिक महत्व का स्थान यदि कोई मंत्रालय प्राप्त कर सकता है तो वह सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय ही कर सकता है । विद्युत् से न केवल हम छोटे और बड़े उद्योगों को चला सकते हैं वरन खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाने में भी उस का उपयोग कर सकते हैं । परन्तु अब तक का जो कार्य इस मंत्रालय का हुआ है उस से यह आशा नहीं बंधती है कि चाहे सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में हो या विद्युत के क्षेत्र में हो नव भारत के निर्माण में यह मंत्रालय उतना योग दे रहा है जितना कि उसे देना चाहिये था । यदि हम पिछले सालों के कुछ आंकड़ों को देखें तो पता चलेगा कि न तो सिंचाई की सुविधायें पैदा करने के क्षेत्र में और न ही सिंचाई के उपलब्ध सुविधाओं को उपयोग में लाने के क्षेत्र में यह मंत्रालय उतना सफल रहा है, जितना सफल रहने की इस से आशा की जा सकती थी । यह सर्व-विदित है और इस सदन में भी हुई चर्चा से यह साफ हो जाता है कि जितनी सिंचाई की क्षमता हम पैदा करते हैं, उतनी सिंचाई की क्षमता को हम उपयोग में नहीं लाते हैं और इस चीज को आंकड़े भी साबित कर देते हैं । १९५६-५७ में जो हम ने सिंचाई की सुविधायें पैदा कीं, उन में से केवल ६४ प्रतिशत का उपयोग हो पाया था । यह यह

साबित करता है कि ३६ प्रतिशत सिंचाई की सुविधायें ऐसी थी, जिनका उपयोग नहीं किया गया, जो बेकार चली गई । १९५७-५८ में जितनी सिंचाई की सुविधायें थीं, उस का ७९ प्रतिशत ही उपयोग हो पाया । इसी तरह से १९५८-५९ में सिंचाई की जितनी सुविधायें हम पैदा कर सके उन में से केवल ८२ प्रतिशत का उपयोग हम कर पाये । यह कहा जा सकता है इस मंत्रालय की तरफ से कि धीरे धीरे सिंचाई की सुविधाओं का अधिकाधिक उपयोग हो रहा है, उपयोग बढ़ रहा है । लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि १९५८-५९ में भी हम सिंचाई की क्षमता का ८२ प्रतिशत ही क्यों उपयोग कर सके, क्यों नहीं सौ प्रतिशत कर सके ?

इस मुख्य प्रश्न के साथ यह प्रश्न भी उठता है कि सिंचाई की सुविधायें बढ़ाई जानी चाहियें, क्षमता बढ़ाई जानी चाहिये, और साथ ही साथ यह प्रश्न भी जुड़ जाता है कि सिंचाई की जो क्षमता पैदा करें, यदि उस का ही अच्छी तरह से हम उपयोग नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो लोगों में विश्वास नहीं रह जाता है और इस प्रकार की भावना पैदा होती है कि अपनी सारी क्षमता का जो हम उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, तो इस का कारण यह है कि कहीं न कहीं गड़बड़ी है । मैं कहूंगा कि इस मंत्रालय का जहां एक तरफ जोर इस बात पर होना चाहिये कि अधिक से अधिक सिंचाई की सुविधायें हम पैदा करें, अधिक से अधिक क्षमता पदा करें, वहां पर यह भी हो कि जितनी हमारी क्षमता है इस वक्त उस का सौ परसेंट उपयोग हो । यह एक ऐसी जरूरी चीज है जोकि हम बिना अतिरिक्त खर्च किये हुए सिर्फ प्रबन्ध अच्छा कर के कर सकते हैं और उत्पादन बढ़ाने में मदद दे सकते हैं । मैं चाहूंगा कि चाहे उद्योग के क्षेत्र में हो, चाहे खेती के क्षेत्र में हो, सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दे और जो क्षमता है, उस का पूरा पूरा उपयोग कराये ।

उसी के साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां हम बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाओं की ओर ध्यान दे रहे हैं, वहां छोटी छोटी योजना की ओर भी दें । इस से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि हम बड़े बड़े बांध बना कर न केवल सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध करते हैं, बल्कि उस से विद्युत का उत्पादन भी करते हैं और ये बहुत आवश्यक भी है । लेकिन आज की पृष्ठभूमि में जहां हमें बड़ी योजनाओं पर बहुत अधिक धन व्यय करना पड़ता है, वहां हमें यह भी देखना पड़ेगा कि जहां पर अत्यधिक आवश्यकता हो, जहां पर बिजली पैदा करने की भी आवश्यकता हो, वहां पर तो हम बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाओं को, बड़े सिंचाई साधनों का उपयोग करें, और उसी के अनुरूप योजना बनायें लेकिन जहां पर बिजली के उत्पादन की आवश्यकता न हो वहां पर हम छोटे सिंचाई के साधनों की ओर अधिक ध्यान दें । एक दिक्कत यह भी है कि जब बड़े सिंचाई के साधनों की ओर हमारा ध्यान जाता है तो छोटे सिंचाई के साधनों को हम छोड़ देते हैं और आज की पृष्ठभूमि में यह अच्छी बात नहीं समझी जा सकती । यदि हमें सारी अपनी भूमि के लिये सिंचाई के साधन सुलभ करने हैं तो यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि जैसे हम बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाओं की ओर ध्यान देते हैं, उसी तरह से बल्कि आज की पृष्ठभूमि में उस से और भी अधिक छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं पर छोटे सिंचाई के साधनों पर हम ध्यान दें जिस से हम अधिक से अधिक भूमि को कम से कम समय में सिंचित भूमि बना सकें । यह सर्व-विदित है कि सिंचित भूमि में जो असिंचित भूमि है जिस में कि सिंचाई की सुविधायें हम ने सुलभ नहीं की हैं, की अपेक्षा हमेशा ही अधिक उत्पादन होता है और यह भी सत्य है कि यदि हमें खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाना है तो उस के लिये सिंचाई और खाद की सुविधाओं को अधिक से अधिक बढ़ाना पड़ेगा । मैं चाहता हूं सरकार का इधर अधिक से अधिक ध्यान जाय ।

इसी संदर्भ में मैं भी अपनी कमजोर आवाज उस समस्या की तरफ लगा देना

[श्री अजराज सिंह]

चाहता हूं जो कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच में अभी हल होने को पड़ी हुई है। नहरी पानी विवाद के सम्बन्ध में मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार अपने पूर्व निश्चय पर दृढ़ रहे। पूर्व मंत्री श्री पाटिल ने घोषणा की थी कि १९६२ के बाद कोई इस तरह का प्रश्न नहीं उठेगा कि पाकिस्तान को पानी दिया जाए। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि इस घोषणा पर दृढ़ रहना चाहिय, कहीं पर कोई कमजोरी आने का प्रश्न नहीं उठना चाहिये। यह स्पष्ट है कि हम नहीं चाहते कि पाकिस्तान के नागरिकों को कोई नुक्सान पहुंचे, लेकिन मैं यह भी साफ कर देना चाहता हूं कि हमारे मुल्क के नागरिक जो हैं वह इतनी कुर्बानी कर के अधिक दिनों तक सिर्फ इसी लिये इस मामले को टालते नहीं जायेंगे कि पाकिस्तान की कोई सरकार किसी विशेष उद्देश्य से इस समस्या को हल नहीं करना चाहती है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस समय ऐसी घोषणा होनी आवश्यक है जिस से कि पाकिस्तान के सभी लोगों को और दुनियां के लोगों को यह पता लग सके कि चाहे कुछ हो लेकिन हम इस समस्या पर दबने वाले नहीं है। हम किसी के साथ कोई ज्यादती भी नहीं चाहते, लेकिन हम ज्यादती अपने साथ भी नहीं चाहते हैं। जहां तक हमारे और पाकिस्तान के बीच कैनाल वाटर डिप्यूट का प्रश्न है, मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार उस पर दृढ़ रहे और जो हमारी पूर्व घोषणायें हैं, उन में कोई परिवर्तन करने का प्रयत्न न किया जाय।

इस के साथ जो सब से बड़ा और महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है वह तो विद्युत शक्ति का है क्योंकि विद्युत न सिर्फ हमारे खेती के उत्पादन को ही बढ़ाता है बल्कि छोटे और बड़े सभी उद्योगों को भी बढ़ाता है। लेकिन इस संदर्भ में मुझे दुःख होता है कि जितनी विद्युत शक्ति हमें पैदा करनी चाहिये, आज हम मुल्क में उतनी विद्युत शक्ति पैदा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में यह लक्ष्य रक्खा गया था कि ३.५ मिलियन कीलोवाट बिजली की नई शक्ति हम अपने मुल्क में पैदा करेंगे। लेकिन अबतक जो कुछ इस के बारे में हुआ है उस से पता चलता है कि हम अपने इस लक्ष्य को पूरा नहीं कर पायेंगे इस मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट इस बात को प्रकट करती है कि तीन सालों के अन्दर हम ने सिर्फ ९ मिलियन किलोवाट बिजली की शक्ति पैदा की, और जो साल चल रहा है उस में हम ने ५ लाख ५७ हजार कीलोवाट बिजली पैदा की, जो करीब करीब आधे मिलियन कीलोवाट के बराबर होती है। अगर हम दोनों को मिला लें तो चार सालों के अन्दर हम ने १.५ मिलियन कीलोवाट बिजली पैदा की जब कि हम को पांच सालों के अन्दर ३.५ मिलियन कीलोवाट बिजली पैदा करनी है। अगर एक साल में हम २ मिलयिन कीलोवाट बिजली पैदा कर सकें तब कहीं हम अपने इस लक्ष्य को पूरा कर सकेंगे। मुझे लगता है कि हम सम्भवतः यह लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं कर सकते। मैं यह भी जानता हूं कि जितना द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में रुपया खर्च करने का लक्ष्य रक्खा गया था विद्युत शक्ति पर, उतना हम खर्च कर रहे हैं। उस में कोई बहुत कटौती होने की सम्भावना नहीं है। उस के बावजूद, अगर इस पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत हम ३.५ मिलयन कीलोवाट बिजली पदा करने में समर्थ नहीं हो सकते तो उस के माने यह निकलेंगे कि हम न सिर्फ अपने इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन में पीछे जायेंगे बल्कि खेती का जो उत्पादन है उस में भी पीछे चले जायगे। इस लिये मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि उन का ध्यान इधर गम्भीरतापूर्वक जाना चाहिये कि आखिर ऐसे कौन से कारण हो रहे हैं जिन की वजह से हम ने जो लक्ष्य द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में पूरे करने के लिये रक्खे हैं वे पूरे नहीं हो रहे हैं।

इसी संदर्भ में मैं निवेदन करूं कि अभी जो द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना चल रही है और जो ततीय पंचवर्षीय योजना हमारे सामने आने वाली है उस के कुछ आंकड़े आये हैं, जिन से पता लगता है कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक हम जितनी बिजली की शक्ति का उत्पादन कर सकेंगे, तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में उस से करीब करीब दूनी या उस से अधिक करना चाहते हैं। यह खुशी की बात है कि इधर इतना ध्यान दिया जाने का है लेकिन फिर भी मैं समझता हूं कि जितनी बिजली पैदा करने का लक्ष्य तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत रक्खा जा रहा है, उतनी बजली से भी हमारे मुल्क का न तो औद्योगीकरण हो सकता है और न हम उस का इस्तेमाल खेती में ही अच्छी तरह से कर सकते हैं।

साथ ही साथ रूरल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन की बात है। गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाने की और गांवों के विद्युतीकरण की सरकार की एक योजना है। लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि वह सिर्फ कागजों में ही रहती है और जब गांवों में वह पहुंच नहीं पाती तो फिर दलीलें दी जाती हैं कि चूंकि गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाने में बहुत खर्च पड़ता है, इस लिये गांवों में बिजली नहीं पहुंच सकती। इस तरह की दलीलें दी जाती हैं। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस तरह की दलील जो है वह आखिर गांवों के लिए ही क्यों लागू की जाये? वह स्कूल खोल देने में और नहरें ले जाने में हमेशा इस तरह की दलीलें दी जाती हैं, लेकिन जहां तक गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाने का सवाल है, उस में यह दलील काम में नहीं लाई जानी चाहिये। एक ओर तो यह दलील दी जाती है तभी दूसरी तरफ से दूसरी दलील आ जाती है, उद्योगपति सरकार के सामने आते हैं, जहां जहां बिजली पैदा होती है वहां वे उस बिजली को बहुत ही साधारण शर्तों पर पा जाते हैं, ऐसी शर्तों पर जिन पर कि सरकार को कभी उन को नहीं देना चाहिये। चाहे हीराकुद का सवाल हो चाहे रिहन्द का सवाल हो या दूसरे बांधों का सवाल हो जहां बिजली बहुत पैदा की जा रही है ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। यदि हम इन सारी प्रोजेक्ट्स का अलग अलग अध्ययन करें तो हम इस नतीजे पर पहुंचेंगे कि जो बिजली मुल्क के औद्योगीकरण में, छोटे छोटे उद्योगों को बढ़ाने में, आवश्यक है, जिससे कि छोटे छोटे आदमियों को काम मिलेगा, उन को पैसा मिलेगा, और अधिक आदमियों को पैसा मिल सकेगा, उस के बजाय जो बिजली के उत्पादन के स्थान हैं वहां थोड़े से उद्योगपतियों को बिजली दे रहे हैं, और उन के मुकाबले दूसरे लोग पड़े रहते हैं। कम से कम रिहन्द डैम के बारे में मुझे मालूम है कि वहां जितनी बिजली पैदा होने को है, उस का ५५ फी सदी हिस्सा बिड़ला साहब को उसी भाव पर चालिस साल के लिये देने का फैसला कर लिया गया है जिस पर कि वह पैदा होगी। जो बिजली एक व्यक्ति को दी जा रही है अगर वह पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिमी बिहार के कुछ हिस्सों को दी जाती तो उस से वहां के सारे गांवों में बिजली पहुच सकती और वहां के हर एक गांव में छोटे मोटे उद्योग कायम किये जा सकते और बिजली का उपयोग बड़ी अच्छी तरह से हो सकता। मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि यह कोई मुल्क को बनाने का तरीका नहीं है। जहां हम यह चाहते हैं कि अधिक से अधिक बिजली का उत्पादन हो वहां हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि बिजली का उत्पादन होने के बाद वह ऐसे लोगों को दी जानी चाहिये जो कि उत्पादन में सब से अधिक सहयोग दे सकते हों, जिन का उत्पादन बढ़ाने में सब से बड़ा योग हो सकता हो। मुझे लगता है कि इस सरकार के सामने एक नारा है और वह नारा यह है कि जब तक सम्पत्ति न हो तब तक बटवारे का क्या प्रश्न? वही नारा इस बिजली के सम्बन्ध में सामने रक्खा जाता है कि जब बिजली है ही नहीं तो उसे छोटे आदमियों को कैसे दे दिया जाय? लेकिन जब बिजली हो जाती है तो कोई न कोई इस तरह की दलील आ जाती है सरकार

[श्री बजराज सिंह]

के सामने, कोई न कोई कारण बना दिया जाता है जिस से कुछ निहित स्वार्थों को ही बिजली दे दी जाती है। इस लिये मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि यहां पर जो बिजली पैदा की जा रही है उस के लिये निश्चित कार्यक्रम होना चाहिये। मैं तो एक बात और चाहूंगा कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत जितनी बिजली पैदा करने का लक्ष्य रक्खा गया है, ६११.८ मिलियन कीलोवाट बिजली पैदा करने की सम्पूर्ण योजना बताई जाती है, चाहे आप किसी क्षेत्र में कटौती कर लें, लेकिन इस क्षेत्र में कटौती का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठना चाहिये क्योंकि इस के द्वारा आने वाले देश की आधारशिला रक्खी जानी है, सारे मुल्क का आर्थिक ढांचा इस पर निर्भर करता है। इस के साथ ही जितनी बिजली पैदा होने वाली है, उसके वितरण का सवाल है। उस के बारे में भी सोचना चाहिये कि वह कुछ निहित स्वार्थों को न दी जा सके। अगर उसे औद्योगीकरण के लिये खर्च करना है तो वह छोटे उद्योग धन्धों को चलाने के लिये खर्च की जाय। इस से दो काम होंगे। एक तो छोटे छोटे गांवों में और कस्बों में गृह उद्योग धन्धे फैलेंगे और दूसरे उस के साथ अधिक से अधिक लोगों को काम मिलेगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर जाय और जो बिजली हम पैदा करने वाले हैं अगर उस बिजली के बारे में यह निश्चित नीति हो कि वह कुछ निहित स्वार्थों के लोगों को न मिले, वह उन्हीं को मिले जो कि छोटे छोटे लोग हैं तो अच्छा हो और इस से अधिक से अधिक जितना फायदा उठाया जा सके उठाया जाय।

अन्त में एक बात कह कर मैं समाप्त कर दूंगा और वह है सिंचाई की दर के बारे में। खेतों में सिंचाई की सुविधायें न रहने पर पानी लेने का सवाल आता है। कहा जाता है कि लोग उस का फायदा अधिक नहीं उठाते हैं। इस में सम्भवतः इस का एक कारण यह भी हो कि सिंचाई की दरें जो हैं वह बहुत ऊंची हैं। इतनी दरें होने की वजह से किसान उस का इस्तेमाल नहीं करते हैं। भले ही यह विषय केन्द्रीय सरकार का न हो, लेकिन पूरे देश के विकास के हित में केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह कर्त्तव्य है कि वह राज्य सरकारों को इकट्ठा करे और इस बात का निश्चय करे कि सिंचाई की दरें जरा कम की जायें जिस से किसान इस का अधिक से अधिक फायदा उठा सकें।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी): कैनाल वाटर डिस्प्यूट के सिलसिले में पांच मिनट का मौका मुझे भी मिलना चाहिये।

Shri Rameshwar Rao (Mahbubnagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for the first time in 1957 I drew the attention of this hon. House to the problem of irrigation in this country. Irrigation is handled in this country by 2½ ministries. The Ministry of Irrigation and Power handles major and medium irrigation, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture handles minor irrigation and the Ministry of Community Development also tinkers with irrigation. You will agree, Sir, that division of responsibility is the very negation of responsibility. I have often wondered why our hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power has not attempted to persuade his colleagues to allow all irrigation to be under one Ministry.

You will be interested to know that the water resources of India are almost the same as the water resources of the United States of America. It speaks volumes to the great administrative acumen of Late Theodore Roosevelt that he set America on the path to prosperity by initiating the planning and the building of storage reservoirs in that country. Before the time of Theodore Roosevelt not more than four million acre feet of water were stored up in the United States. Whereas, as I said India and the United States have almost the same amount of water resources, that is, about 1,350 million acre feet, of the 1,350 million acre feet America used to store before 1902 only four million acre feet today the United States stores 600 million acre feet of water.

In India we have been irrigation minded from as far back as we can remember and in spite of two Five Year Plans being over the total storage capacity in India is about 30 million acre feet. When all the projects that we today have under construction are completed the total storage capacity in India will come to 90 million acre feet. Surely that is a fair cry indeed from the storage capacity of nearly half the water resources of the country. I can understand that India cannot reach the American target of 600 million acre feet but surely the Ministry of Irrigation and Power can keep that as the ideal, enunciate the ideal in no uncertain terms and plan projects and initiate works to rapidly reach the target of 600 million acre feet of storage capacity in this country.

As against the need to store such large amounts of water in this country, the provision for irrigation and power is dwindling from Plan to Plan. I am sure the hon. Deputy Minister will agree with me when I say that the provision in the Third Plan for new irrigation projects of Rs. 100 crores is scandalously low. Rs. 100 crores in a total Plan of Rs. 10,000 crores? Do you mean to say that you are going to spend only one per cent of the total Third Plan outlay on new irrigation projects and storage reservoirs?

Some time ago a false alarm was raised in this country that the utilisation of water stored at very great expense was not adequate. The Ministry of Irrigation and Power appointed a committee of two chief engineers, I think of Mr. D. V. Rao and Mr. Dildar Hussain, to go into this question of non-utilisation of the waters stored up. Just now, their report has been made available, and it points out that nearly 82 per cent of the water stored up has been utilised. Surely, that is very good utilisation; and if 18 per cent of the water has not been utilised, the reasons are other than what is generally made out, namely that water is not readily taken by the peasants etc.

May I, in this connection, draw the attention of the Minister to what I said some time ago, in this House, that there are defects in the priorities we have given to our irrigation projects both in their location and in their siting? Some of the irrigation projects like the D.V.C. and the Hirakud are located in areas of assured and heavy rainfall. Where we have an assured rainfall of over 60 inches a year, the peasant is not going to be enthusiastic to utilise the water flowing in the canals; he will take his own time and do it leisurely. As against this some projects have been located in areas of scanty population. A certain minimum population is absolutely necessary before water provided for irrigation could be rapidly utilised, and until there is this population, there will be a time-lag in the utilisation of water made available. It is not that projects like the Rajasthan Canal are not necessary; they are absolutely necessary from the long-term point of view, but let us not become frightened and let us not get panicky that water provided is not not being utilised rapidly.

There has been another defect in the selection of and the giving of priorities of our projects. We have chosen projects which not only require heavy capital investment but projects where the dams have to rise to great heights before water can be drawn into the canal system. The Bhakra-Nangal and the Nagarjunasagar projects are examples of this type. The recent events that happened in Bhakra, such as the damage to the dam etc. fortunately were not very costly. The major reason for this mishap is that we tried to store and utilise water for irrigation before the dam was ready. Naturally, we would like to utilise the water for irrigation as soon as possible even before the dam is ready, because we want greater food production. But the dams like the Bhakra-Nangal and the Nagarjunasagar are not meant for it. They are not designed for it. Therefore, there is no use trying to utilise their waters and giving priority to these dams and then saying that we want to utilise

[Shri Rameshwar Rao]

the water immediately; if we do, then is the type of mishap that would happen. We are very fortunate, and we are lucky indeed, that the mishap has not been costlier.

On the other hand, there are projects in this country which are first-class projects, economical projects, wherein the utilisation of water can start from the second year or the third year after the inception of construction. You may call them diversion projects if you like. The projects that fall under this species are the Gandak and the Pochampad projects. They are first-class projects, and the utilisation of water will start from the second year; while we take time to build the dam to its full height, the water can be diverted into the canal system, these dams after rising to a small height acting as diversion anicuts.

In the words of a former Minister for Irrigation and Power, the most ideal projects in India and the most economical projects in India are the Gandak and the Pochampad projects. You will be interested to know that it has taken thirteen years for Independent India to sanction the Gandak project; and the Pochampad project has not yet been sanctioned. These are the two projects which any national government should have included in the First Plan.

It is to avoid these delays and the giving of wrong priorities in the selection of our projects that some time ago, I urged in this House the setting up of an irrigation commission. The last one was appointed in 1902 during the Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon. Surely, we can do better than an alien Viceroy. I urge again the immediate appointment of an irrigation commission which will go into projects completed, projects planned and give us a long term plan. The commission may consist of experts and Members of this House. Let them give us a plan in a year or in eighteen months, which will give us the projects and their priorities, which will help us achieve the storage capacity required in this country in the next 20 or 30 years. Surely, that is what the Prime Minister means when he talks of perspective planning.

In fact, I am afraid the Planning Commission is in a sense failing in their duty by this country. The whole emphasis on financial targets is alien to planning. The emphasis should be on physical targets and not on financial targets. What is the perspective? There is a rapidly growing population. We must produce more and more food. And producing more food in conditions like those in India today means only two things, more irrigation and more fertiliser.

It is true that we are talking about minor irrigation. I have in a sense been crusading for minor irrigation for a long time, and I am happy that minor irrigation is receiving its due importance now, but certainly that should not be at the expense of major storage dams. If we provide Rs. 100 crores for minor irrigation, we should provide Rs. 400 crores for major irrigation.

My hon. friend the Deputy Minister will say that they are providing a larger amount for still-over projects. But why should there be such a big spill over? This is typical of Second Plan projects that they have not been sanctioned early in the Plan, and they have not reached a high level of development activity. The Broach and Ukai projects are examples where no work has been started. We should ensure that projects are sanctioned early in the Plan and come up to a high level of development tempo before the plan runs its course.

The real food crisis, according to demographic graphs and estimates, is going to come in the Fourth Plan. Unless we plan for larger irrigation and storage projects, we shall be caught napping in the Fourth Plan. Another reason, why I urge imme-

diate consideration of the building up of these large storage dams early, is the cost factor. The Mettur Dam which was constructed during 1927—34 cost us Rs. 7 crores. Today, the Mettur Dam will cost us Rs. 30 crores. We cannot allow the dam construction to become prohibitive merely by delay. The sooner we build them, the better it will be.

The last point that I would urge is this. I urge the consideration from the national point of view, of the Pochampad project on the river Godavari in Telengana in Andhra Pradesh, 6 per cent of the waters of this mighty river are utilised today while 94 per cent go waste to the sea. This dam will save us millions in foreign exchange. This area will produce for us plenty of rice. The Andhra Pradesh Government have sent up a proposal for a medium project at Pochampad which will irrigate 3½ lakhs acres and which will cost us only Rs. 15 crores. I am told that there is some little hitch about it, in regard to the division of waters between Marathwada and Telengana regions. The Planning Commission had already allocated 494,000 million c.ft to the erstwhile State of Hyderabad, now divided into Marathwada going to Bombay and Telengana to Andhra Pradesh. Out of this 494,000 million c.ft. 105,000 million c.ft were for projects in Marathwada, and 389,000 million c.ft for projects in Telengana. Of this, Pochampad envisages the utilisation of only 60,000 million c.ft, that is, one-sixth of the water allocated by the Planning Commission to Telengana. Surely, there should be no difficulty in accepting this project.

In conclusion, I urge that the Ministry of Irrigation and Power seek and obtain from the Planning Commission a higher allocation in the Third Plan for major irrigation projects.

Shri Hathi: I am indeed thankful to the various Members for the very constructive suggestions they have made during the course of the debate. I am also thankful to them for the kind word they had to say about the performance of my Ministry.

Members have rightly drawn the attention of the Ministry to the responsibility which devolves upon the Ministry, especially at the present juncture, when the country is facing food shortage, and the country has to import foodgrains from outside. It is irrigation which will help the country to come out of this difficult situation. It is really not a question simply of the construction of the dam, but what is wanted, as has been rightly pointed out, is the utilisation of the waters that are stored. The other important aspect to which they have drawn the attention of the Ministry is the utilisation of power for agriculture and small-scale industries. The Government are conscious of both these tasks that they have to perform. Drawing our attention to these at this juncture will make us more alert. I am, therefore, thankful to them for the suggestions they have made.

So far as the power position in the country is concerned, hon. Members have referred to the production target and the performance. We have produced about 9 lakh kw. We shall be producing 5 lakh kw. more in the current year. That comes to only 14 lakh kw. But the target that we have fixed before us is nearly 6·4 million kw. (total). The House is aware that there was a gap, a period, when the foreign exchange difficulties arose and because of that, there had been a slight set-back in the programme of getting equipment from abroad. But we hope to come nearly up to the target by the end of the Plan period. The work is in progress and we shall be able to go up to nearly 5·8 million kw. at the end of this Plan period.

So far as rural electrification is concerned, there can be no two opinions that unless you carry electricity to the villages and give it to them at a rate which is economical and cheap, it would not be possible to help the agriculturists, nor would it be possible to encourage small and cottage industries. Of course, there

[Shri Hathi]

are the big industries also. The country does require big industries like the steel industry. We require electrification for railways, for traction. We want to set up other industries which will save foreign exchange. We want diesel engines to be manufactured. We require heavy machinery. For all this, power is required. Whether we should have more small industries or whether we should have other industries is a question to be considered. But there is no question whatsoever that the small scale industries have also to be given importance and a place, a legitimate place, in the economy of our country

I shall only refer to the progress of consumption in the two sectors, the small scale industries and agriculture. The small scale industries were consuming about 12 per cent of the total sale of electricity in 1951. This percentage has since been steadily increasing. In 1951, they consumed 575 million units. The consumption rose to 932 million units in 1956, registering an increase of 62·8 per cent over the consumption in 1951. During the year 1958-59, the total consumption by these industries was 1,252 million units, that is, 34·3 per cent higher than the consumption during 1956. The consumption has thus been rising at the rate of 15 per cent a year.

On the agricultural side, in 1951, in all 203 million units were consumed by agricultural consumers. This figure rose to 316 million units in 1956, registering an increase of 55·6 per cent. From 1956 to 1958-59, the consumption has increased by 103 per cent. It would thus be seen that the rate of consumption on both these is steadily increasing.

Now, it is not enough if we compare the consumption *per capita* in this country with others. It is far too low when compared with other countries of the world. Whatever we are generating is not at all sufficient. We have still to try and attempt to generate more electricity and to consume more and more in these sectors as well as in other sectors, because as they say, it is really on power that the three Ps—prosperity, progress and peace—depend. All the Ps are contained in the capital P—Power. Unless you generate it and use it, it will not be possible to build up the economy of the country.

So far as electricity in the rural areas is concerned, I have mentioned that attempts are being made to see that it is being given at a rate cheaper than that supplied for domestic purposes. A point was raised by Sardar Iqbal Singh that the Electricity Boards functioned in a bureaucratic manner, that they were not looking to the villages, that they were trying to supply power in bulk to big industries and not to small industries. Now, the very idea of forming Electricity Boards was to see that they work in a businesslike way not from the point of view of profit making but to see that the facility of electricity is given, to develop the spread of electricity in the States, in the villages. It all depends upon the personnel of the Boards. There is, as he said, provision for the constitution of Advisory Councils on which there are representatives of various interests. Industries can be represented there. Their function is to advise the Board on major schemes, on the programme, rates etc. There are also local Advisory Councils.

Some of these Boards are working very well. For example, the Boards in Madras and Mysore have been doing excellently well. I think the total number of villages electrified in Madras upto 31st March 1959, is 9,000 and the load on agriculture only in 1950 was 63,000 kw. The number of consumers was 15,000. In 1955, the number of consumers rose to 25,171 and the load for agriculture was 1,05,483 kw. In 1958-59, the number of agriculturists taking pumps is 63,000 and the load is 2,41,181 kw. I think the total number of villages in Madras is about 15,000, out of which 9,000 have already been covered. They have a common grid for the whole

State except a few places, and they have a uniform rate for domestic consumption, agricultural use and for small scale industries. Of course, different tariffs are there, but the rate is uniform except in a few places. This is what we have been advising State Governments, that they should try to have one uniform rate.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): When will be the common grid system come up?

Shri Hathi: I am coming to that.

Similar is the case with Mysore. Punjab is also another State which has done well. These are only typical examples. The object of these Boards is to see that power is spread and consumers are all given the benefit of it at cheaper rates.

14 hrs.

It was also pointed out that this power should be supplied at a cheaper rate. That is also accepted; and we have addressed the State Governments to see that the rates for small scale industries and for agriculture are kept low. Most of the States have agreed and the rates are kept low for agricultural purposes as well as for for small scale industries.

Then the question comes about distributing power in the villages. It is true that it becomes a bit costly to carry power to the villages because it is a question of the transmission lines and the sub-station equipment. One village electrification costs nearly Rs. 45,000 or Rs. 50,000 if it is near the grid or about Rs. 75,000 if it is farther from the grid. If you want a separate diesel engine, it costs about Rs. 1·5 lakhs; and hydro costs about Rs. 2·5 lakhs. At that rate, if we were to electrify 562,000 villages, it may mean nearly Rs. 3,000 crores or so. That is a big problem. But, that does not mean that we should be deterred from pursuing our determination or will to go ahead. We should see that wherever there is a possibility of the villages being electrified from the line that passes, we should do it.

Not only that; we can also utilise the small hill streams in the mountainous regions where the transmission line becomes very difficult. In the interior of Himachal Pradesh or the Punjab or the mountainous areas of U.P. or Manipur, or Tripura and Assam, it is difficult to carry the transmission lines. And, there, we have thought of utilising the mountain streams and hill streams. In the Third Plan we are providing for small generating sets of 25 kw. 50 kw. or even 100 kw. capacity—about 15,000 kws. to be distributed all over such hilly areas. For that purpose we have already opened a Division. It has been established to investigate the possibility of generating power from the hill streams in these areas. The work is being pursued very vigorously; and we are providing for the establishment of such stations in the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri Palaniyandi: Even in Malabar as well as in Madras....

Shri Hathi: These I have mentioned when I said 'hilly areas'. If I have mentioned any particular area in the hilly areas, that does not mean that a particular locality is not included. I did not mention Jammu and Kashmir. That does not mean that it is not there. It is also there. That is so far as rural electrification is concerned.

Shri Tangamani asked about the super grid. In the Second Five Year Plan the programme was to have transmission lines of 35,000 miles out of which 28,000 miles have already been laid. But that is not the inter-Statal grid. We have an idea of starting the inter-Statal grid in the southern zone. In the last seminar at Hyderabad all the engineers of the country who met there, in broad thinking, came to the conclusion that it is not the generation of power that engineers and people should mind but it is really the supply of power to all the areas.

Supposing there is one good project, Idiki as was referred to by my hon.

[Shri Hathi]

friend from Kerala, or Sharavathy from Mysore or Koyna from Bombay, a scheme which generates good and cheap power, which is in a particular State, it does not matter in which State it is located—in Mysore, Madras, Bombay, Bengal or Bihar—it should be utilised for all. We have already thought of joining the southern States first. And, for that purpose also, investigations have been undertaken. Ultimately, it might be one grid for the whole country.

We have been saying that they should not be isolated; and, at least, wherever it is possible a few stations should be connected by a grid system. By the end of the Second Plan it may be that 95 or 96 per cent. of the total power generated might be connected by one or other grid system. That does not mean that all that will be one grid system. It may not be in one locality, but not isolated. The stations should be connected one way or the other as may be possible. But the grid for the southern States, we are starting in the Third Plan. The All-India grid will take some time.

But, you will see today that Hirakud and D.V.C. are connected by means of a grid system. Similarly, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are connected by the Chambal Grid. Similarly, Punjab and Rajasthan are connected. It is like that. But I want to make it clear that I do not say that the whole country would be connected by this grid. Isolated power stations will not be allowed to remain; 99 per cent. of them will be connected with one or the other grid. That is how I want to clarify the position. That is so far as the transmission lines are concerned.

Then there is the question of the Plan provision raised by Shri Braj Raj Singh. Rs. 427 crores have been provided; and there will be no shortfall in power generation. We shall have reached the target of 5·8 million kws. In the Third Plan, we hope to develop it more. Even then, I am afraid, the power position would not be a satisfactory one. We would not be in a position even then to give power freely or to meet the demands of the country as a whole, because the position today is that when power grows the demand also grows and we are really falling short in the supply of power.

There was a time in 1954 when questions were asked here as to whether the power generated in D.V.C. and Bokharo will be consumed. Out of 100,000 kws. that were being generated 23,000 could be utilised. That was the position then. But now all that which is being generated is consumed. There is no difficulty. Today the question of utilisation does not come up. In those years, 1953 and 1954, the question of the utilisation of power was so acute; but, now, we are distributing all the power generated and the demand has grown and is growing. That does not matter. If we are not able to cope with the demand let us at least try to cope with it; let the bid for power grow. Let industries grow and let the agriculturists use power. We shall try to generate more and more power.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Once you develop the hunger for power you will not be able to satisfy that. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hathi: The power I speak of is the one which includes peace, properity and progress. It is not the other power. (*Interruptions*).

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): We consume 50 kws. *per capita* as against 1,500 in the United Kingdom and 3,000 in the United States.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member still has got hopes that he would get an opportunity.

Shri Hathi: I have already mentioned that though we are generating

this much of power this is not at all a happy position. I have myself introduced that subject before I came to all these points.

Then, Pandit D. N. Tiwari mentioned two or three importance points. The first was about the organisation of river valley projects. He also mentioned about public co-operation in the river valley projects and individual schemes. I am not touching on individual schemes; but I shall deal with general things only.

This question of organisation for the river valley projects is really an important one. This Ministry came into being as a separate Ministry in 1952. Prior to that it was part of the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry. As Irrigation and Power Ministry, we started in 1952. For the first two years we took some time and we were thinking in the light of constructing dams and looking to the efficiency so far as construction was concerned. There were certain basic questions of efficiency and economy such as the training of the personnel in handling the machinery, organisation, how to economise, what are the various new designs and new techniques and so on. There was the question of public co-operation: how we can go ahead with the programme of earth work, where people can be mobilised to do work. All these questions were being thought of and from 1954, we have started an institution or seminar of all the engineers and administrators interested in the river valley projects. We discuss these questions. We have taken it up in 1955 and we thought as to what could be done and what were the defects or difficulties. Slowly, we have tried to overcome the difficulties and the result is that today we are able to utilise about 82 per cent. of the irrigation potential as against only 62 per cent. before 1956.

Similarly, we took up the question of the surplus machinery. He referred to that also. The total machinery in the river valley projects costs Rs. 51 crores. We transfer the surplus from one project to another so that it can be utilised on the other project. Thus, it will save foreign exchange and also the internal resources. For this purpose, we have a directorate. Till now about Rs. 686 lakhs worth of machinery and about Rs. 124 lakhs worth of spare parts have been transferred from one project to another.

I shall come to the powers of the corporation. There is only one Corporation, namely, the D.V.C., set up under the Act of Parliament. In other major projects, we have control boards. Where more than one State is concerned, or where the project is of sufficient magnitude, there are these control boards which are generally in charge of execution and policy. Smaller projects are to be handled departmentally. From the manner these questions are being dealt with, we can say that they are being dealt with satisfatorily.

I shall also deal with the question mentioned by the hon. Member from Bombay—Purna Project. I am sorry he did not tell me earlier and he saw the Controller of Exports and Imports. He said that they wanted some tyres for the bull-dozers but they could not get. Had he drawn my attention to this fact, I do not think there would have been much difficulty. In fact, we have received applications from that project for Rs. 3,66,148 foreign exchange and that has been sanctioned. I do not think there is any difficulty so far as these things are concerned in the other projects. We have a separate machinery in our Ministry for this purpose—not in the office of the Controller of Imports and Exports which is under the Commerce and Industry Ministry—and if he had drawn my attention to this, I could have looked into it earlier.

I shall go to the projects mentioned by various hon. Members. But I shall only say what could be said in a general way. There are no doubt projects which are very cheap, projects which should be given priority and which should have been given priority. I refer to Gandak. It is a project

[Shri Hathi]

which is considered to be a good project by the engineers. But our difficulty was that we had to settle and negotiate with another Government—Nepal. Until that was done, it was not possible for us to go ahead. That has been done and we have authorised the Government concerned to go ahead with the preliminary work. That is being done.

Shri K. N. Pandey (Hata): How lonw will it take to complete it?

Shri Hathi: It may take about seven years or so.

The other project which was mentioned along with that was the Pochampad Project. I replied to questions on that project this morning. The technical examination has been completed and the views of the C.W.P.C. had been communicated to the Government concerned. As soon as a reply is received, further action could be taken.

Shri Rameshwar Rao: There was no Nepal Government so far as Pochampad Project was concerned.

Shri Hathi: It was not included in the Second Plan. The proposal of the Andhra Government is that it should be included in the Second Plan as a substitute for the Devanur Project.

The other important project is the Shravati project. It is a good project. It is a good project and it will yield about a million kw. of power. Unfortunately, it was not included in the core of the Plan. But now we have sanctioned the first two units and foreign exchange has been sanctioned and even for the other three units we have authorised the Mysore Government to call for tenders and so arrangements will be made for that also.

There are other projects too. Perhaps the hon. Member from Kerala knows that we have provided Rs. 185 lakhs for sea-erosion works. The power position of Andhra was referred to by an hon. Member from Andhra. The total power generated at the beginning of the First Plan in that State was 43,100 kw. and it rose to 98,900 kws. at the end of the First Plan. At the end of the Second Plan it will be about 2,28,470 kws. He also referred to the Tungabhadra High level canal. I may say that we have raised the total provision for the power sector from Rs. 27·81 crores to Rs. 32·31 crores. The fifth unit, along with the additional four units of 9,000 kws. and also the thermal power unit with capacity of 30 megawatts at Nellore, is being sanctioned. They have been asked to go ahead and call for tenders and take the other preliminary steps.

I have more than once said on the floor of this House that the Tungabhadra High Level Canal scheme has been technically approved. The question is about phasing it. Every hon. Member knows the difficulty of finding funds. It is a matter which has to be adjusted from plan to plan and year to year. As and when resources are available, money could be found. But so far as the whole scheme is concerned, it is technically acceptable.

Then, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh rightly mentioned about the Sone canal. I have personally seen the canal and I was, as a lay-man, convinced that unless we took immediate steps the existing irrigation potential will be lost. It is no use going on adding irrigation potential and losing the existing irrigation poteptial. So, I have sent the experts from the Central Water and Power Commission there and they are looking into the matter and I am expecting a report from them soon.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Is there any likelihood of its being included in the Second Plan?

Shri Hathi: Not in the Second Plan. We may think of including it in the Third Plan.

Then, Shri Braj Raj Singh rightly mentioned about the irrigation schemes, that it is no use going on having bigger schemes but where power is not to be generated smaller schemes would be better suited. It is true that minor irrigation has its own advantage and the major irrigation has its own advantage. But we must go on taking up those schemes which give us quicker benefit. It is no use waiting for ten years and at the end of ten years seeing that even the canal is not ready and the land is not getting water. The earlier the land gets water the better. Then only will the people be enthused. What are all these plans meant for? They are really meant for giving benefit to the people as quickly as possible. You cannot wait for a decade. There was a time when 20 years development was permissible. But today at a time when we want food immediately, when we want water immediately, a period of 20 years has no meaning at all. Therefore, priorities should be given to medium-sized irrigation projects. In the Second Plan, out of 200 irrigation schemes, 145 are those schemes which cost less than Rs. 1 crore, 35 schemes between Rs. 1 crore and Rs. 5 crores, 15 schemes between Rs. 5 crores and Rs. 10 crores and only 5 schemes cost above Rs. 30 crores. We have also to see that the schemes which had started even before the First Plan are completed. You cannot keep them as they are.

So, it is not that only where power is produced we take to bigger schemes. But it is a question of tapping the resources at an economical rate. Then, you also have power, you also have irrigation benefit and you have a multi-purpose project. Otherwise, naturally it will be a medium-sized project.

Then, a point was raised about the field channels, that unless you have field channels utilisation of water becomes impossible. My hon. friend Shri Ramji Verma suggested that the Government must dig field channels and must also give free water to the peasants. There are two ways of looking at it. There may be an area where the population may be very scarce and the cultivators may not be able to work on the field channels along with the agricultural operations. There might be some such areas. There might also be areas where you could get people and you can enthuse them and ask them to do the work. The gram panchayats can come forward and do the work. There cannot be any hard and fast rules. But in areas where it is found necessary the Government have even dug the field channels. Hirakud is an example where the water was not being utilised. Now, upto a particular limit the project authorities are excavating the canals and, therefore, it has become possible to utilise the waters.

The real work that the hon. Members can do outside this House is to educate the people. Let us tell the people, "After all, it is for us to do the work." It is not that the project authorities want everybody to do the work free. We can even pay them and the gram panchayats can come forward and do the work. Let them do the work of excavation of the canals in their fields. It is not a difficut job. It is an un-skilled job. It could be done easily. We have an example of Kosi—the hon. Members from Bihar know it—where 150 miles of embankments have been dug under a set of circumstances which I should say were most trying. It is a question of people coming together, working together for their own cause. If the people come forward, naturally the contractors lose their benefits and, therefore, it was really a very difficult and trying job for the workers there to undertake the work. The officers also, I may say, were not at all favourable then. They were against in a way, but even then . . .

Shri M. C. Jain: Why were the officers against it?

Shri Hathi: They were against it because if it is a contractor's work or a departmental work, their worries are less. But when a gram panchayat undertakes to do a work, then they have not got the skilled people, and their work may not come upto the standard which a contractor or a trained man could do. Then, comes the question of payment and all that. They have to do it immediately and quickly. Otherwise, the gram panchayat people will bring pressure upon them. All these difficulties are there and, therefore, they were not very favourable to that. But I may say that after one year—thanks to the project authorities and the top officers of the Bihar Government—they were converted into the supporters of public cooperation. At the end of one year those very officers who were initially opposing this became the first-rank supporters of public co-operation. It is because the rates went low and all their worries were gone and the work could be done expeditiously. There were 40,000 people working together and what a grand sight it was to see the people coming together, shramdan people coming, students coming, ladies coming all trying to build up the embankments with one aim that they wanted to save that area from floods. And mind you the people who came to work there were not required to do absolutely free work. They were given their wages. Those who live on wages have to be paid.

Then, there was another advantage. Out of 100 per cent. of the wage bill only 10 per cent. accounted for administrative charges. The remaining 90 per cent. was distributed to the workers themselves. Otherwise, if there was a contractor hardly 60 or 70 per cent. would have gone to the workers themselves. They have been able to bring down the cost of the project and they have been able to do some good work for the community as a whole. The same thing is being done at Nagarjunasagar and Chambal also.

So, I want to bring home to the hon. Members that let each Member select at least one project in the State where irrigation potential is not being used on account of the failure to dig the field channels. Let us enthuse the people, let us educate the people. I think, if that is done the question of utilisation of the water will automatically be solved. That is one key to the success. Of course, it is no use blaming the cultivators. They have their own traditional methods. They require to be educated. It is no use blaming them. It is our duty to tell them what could be done and what should be done. If that is done, I think both the problems of utilisation and the field channels will be solved.

Sir, I have done.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Supakar—Now, is there any hon. Member who may be anxious to speak from the States of Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir....

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Rajasthan is almost a part of Punjab.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That I know. Is there any hon. Member from Jammu and Kashmir?

Ch. Ranbir Singh: That is also connected with Punjab because they take water from Ravi.

Shri Assar (Ratnagiri): What about Bombay, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I want to know whether there is any hon. Member from the States that I have mentioned.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I would like to put a question to the hon. Deputy Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is yet another hon. Minister to speak; he may put his question then.

Shri Subiman Ghose (Burdwan): Sir, West Bengal also may be given a chance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: West Bengal has been represented.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Sir, one-third of the water-logged area in the entire country is in Punjab, and that is a very important problem.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What should I do then?

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Sir, I may also be given a chance.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Some of the States.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Should I ask any hon. Member to speak or should I only allow objections to be heard from those who have not spoken? Shri Supakar.

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, 15 years ago when India went in for multi-purpose projects on the model of the Tennessee Valley we were anxious to have the highest, the longest and the biggest dams in the world, and we are proud to say that we have succeeded in having some of the biggest, the highest and the longest dams in the world. And, no doubt, the progeny of those people who constructed the Taj Mahal and some of the magnificent temples in the north and the south of India were able to achieve these targets without much help from foreign experts.

Sir, we are proud of our engineers who have completed these big projects. But when we come to the financial aspect and the utilitarian aspect of these dams, some of these big projects, we have to think if they have fulfilled our ideal of having the maximum benefit out of these magnificent projects.

When project reports were prepared we were given one picture of having a reasonable return from the investment, but when it came to actual working we fell very much short of the targets that were set up.

I will take only one instance from the Hirakud Dam project which has now been completed and which is now working very satisfactorily. Even there you will see that the original scheme was for flood control, to have an irrigated area of about 10 lakh acres in the Hirakud area, including flow irrigation and lift irrigation, and about 19 lakh acres of delta irrigation. Out of these fine targets that were set up, we first of all dispensed with the lift irrigation. In this connection, I would submit, there was no ground for giving it up. Then out of the flow irrigation potential of 6,19,000 acres that was laid down, unfortunately, after the completion of the project at the end of about 13 years we have only achieved an irrigation potential of 3,36,000 acres and hope to reach a limit of only 3,38,000 acres.

Regarding delta irrigation, irrigation in the coastal areas from the water flowing out of Hirakud, we set up a target of additional irrigation of 19,00,000 acres, but from the latest estimate we find that we shall be able to achieve only 8,77,000 acres.

The same story relates to power also. So far as power is concerned, from Hirakud, the original project report contemplated a power potential of 3,50,000 kilowats. Out of this target of 3,50,000 kilowats, 1,50,000 kilowats was to be from the main dam and 2,00,000 kilowats from the subsidiary Chiplima Dam. Out of this target we have achieved only 1,23,000 kilowats and when the subsidiary dam is completed we may reach a target of only 2,00,000 kilowats. Even then we shall be short of our original target.

So far as flood control is concerned, the main aim of Orissa, as you see, Sir, was to prevent floods, and we

[Shri Supakar]

very fondly expected that after the completion of the Hirakud Dam floods will be a thing of the past. But, unfortunately, even after the completion of the Dam we have had two major floods in Mahanadi, one in the year 1955 and another in the year 1959, and this was in spite of the fact that in the two other rivers, namely, Brahmani and Baitarani which flow close to Mahanadi the intensity of flood was comparatively negligible as compared with the floods in Mahanadi.

These are facts which have to be faced by the experts and remedies have to be found out. Also, we shall have to see whether the additional amount of investment that we have had to make does bear correspondingly increased fuit. The original estimate was Rs. 46,81,00,000 and the revised estimate was Rs. 70,78,00,000, bue we find that the return in many cases, both in the case of irrigation and power, is much below, sometimes as low as 60 per cent. or so.

Therefore, one has to see whether one could not increase, with the condition as they are, the power potential and irrigation potential from this project, and this should set us thinking about our future projects, that are to come. In this connection, I will say that the demands of our country, so far as power is concerned and so far as irrigation is concerned, are very very heavy, and we cannot afford to stop or re-examine the projects. We must go ahead with the big, medium and the small projects. But we must see that these projects, whether big, small or medium, give an adequate return so far as the benefit from the investment is concerned. We should devise means to see that in proportion to our investment the benefit is correspondingly increased as we proceed and gain more experience and as we plan to better our irrigation and power potential.

In this connection, regarding Hirakud, I would like to say that when we expect a certain return from power, it is evident that we should have given more thought to the development of small-scale industries and the development of electricity in towns as well as to rural electrification programmes. But instead of doing that, we have given a large chunk of power to the aluminium plant which I understand has taken a large quantity of electricity at just the production cost or even at some loss to the Government. This will be a great handicap to the Government of Orissa in repaying the loan that is payable to the Government of India for the investment that has been made.

Then I come to the problem of retrenchment in respect of the Hirakud project. The project is now completed and naturally the employees there face the problem of retrenchment. When the project was nearing completion most of the employees, especially the clerical and the non-expert staff, applied for obsorption in some of the other power projects and also in projects like Dandakaranya, but unfortunately they were not given any chance, and now many of them are facing unemployment after serving there for a period of more than ten years. This problem needs to be tackled in a human way and with a human touch. But I am sorry to say that the Government has not given adequate thought to this problem although we have represented the case of these unfortunate persons to the Central Government and the people concerned have made representations to the State Governments concerned.

I shall now take up the last point and finish with that. It is with regard to the rural electrification programme. Regarding this, we have been furnished with a very illuminating document dealing with the statistics of the electricity programme of the Government of India, and it gives some picture of the progress that is made in the scheme of electrification of some of the towns and villages. Unfortunately, we find from the

figures that even small towns with a population of about 10,000 have not been electrified. A large percentage in this category is still to be electrified. So far as villages are concerned they are lagging far behind, and if the Government wants the overall properity of the villages and wants to help the agricultural population with electricity to develop agriculture, I think more and more funds should be allotted in the Third Five Year Plan and the Government should take more active and energetic steps towards progress in the scheme of rural electrification.

श्री पद्म देव (चम्बा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, समग्र राष्ट्र नहीं बल्कि उस के एक छोटे से परन्तु अत्यन्त उपयोगी भाग हिमाचल के सम्बन्ध में मैं मिनिस्ट्री के सामने कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहता हूं । हिमाचल प्रदेश पहाड़ों, नदियों और जंगलों का एक देश है, लेकिन यह पहाड़ जो नाना प्रकार की दौलत को अपने अन्दर छिपाये सामने खड़े हैं अभी तक हिमाचल के लिये या देश के लिये उस से कोई लाभ उठाने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया । इसी प्रकार से नदियों ने अपने यौवन का गर्व करते हुए हिमाचल के जो अच्छे खेत थे या जो अच्छे स्थान थे उन को खोद खोद कर नीचे भेज दिया और खुद भी नीचे रह गई । अब दोनों आपस में पछताते हैं । जंगल के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जंगलों की दौलत को काट कर, पीठ पर लाद कर और नदियों पर लाद कर नगरों तक पहुचाने का जो भार है खुद हिमाचल के लोग उसे उठाते हैं, लेकिन उन को इस से कोई लाभ नहीं मिलता । वे अभी तक भार उठाने लायक ही बने हुए हैं । इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय की सेवा में यह निवेदन करूंगा कि हिमाचल के अन्दर जो नदियां हैं वह इतनी तादाद में हैं कि जिस का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है । लेकिन उन से इरीगेशन का काम बहुत से स्थानों में लिया जाना कठिन है । वहां पर सतलुज, ब्यास या रावी नदियां जो हैं वह हैं हीं, लेकिन जो छोटी छोटी नदियां हैं हिमाचल के अन्दर, यदि मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से उन से काम लेने का प्रयत्न किया जाय, जिस में कि हम लोग भी सहयोग दे सकते हैं, तो बिजली के छोटे छोटे प्लान्ट तैयार कर के उन के द्वारा वहां के जंगलों की जो दौलत है उस का फायदा वहां की जनता उठा सकती है, लकड़ी का सामान और दूसरी चीजें तैयार करने में अभी तक इस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया । बल्कि मैं तो समझता हूं कि हमारी सरकार हिमाचल के लिये जहां पर रुपया खर्च भी करती है वहां पर वह छोटी छोटी स्कीम्स की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देती, उस का ध्यान बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं की तरफ ही जाता है, और बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं में जो काम किया जाता है उसमें वह सफलता के साथ कार्य नहीं कर सकती । जैसे नौधरी में हाइड्रो एलैक्ट्रिक का काम शुरू किया गया । न जाने कितना अर्सा हो गया, लेकिन उस से कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ । रोड़ू में एक छः लाख रु० की स्कीम प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना में बनने को थी वहां चारों तरफ नदियां हैं, लेकिन वह बहुत नीचे चली गई हैं, उन में बहुत दूर से पानी आ सकता था इरीगेशन के लिये और पावर पैदा करने के लिये, लेकिन वह नहीं किया गया । बल्कि यह सोचा जाता है कि नंगल से बिजली ले जायेंगे । वहां से ले जाने में कितना खर्च आयेगा खंभों के लगाने में, दूसरी चीजों में, इसका कोई अनुमान न लगा कर सिर्फ बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं की ओर ध्यान दिया जाता है जब कि छोटी योजनाएं बड़ी आसानी से गांवों में जारी की जा सकती हैं और उन के द्वारा काम अच्छी तरह से चलाया जा सकता है । मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि हिमाचल में खास तौर से महासू डिस्ट्रिक्ट का जो अपर हिस्सा है उस में १२०, १२० मकान तक गांवों में मौजूद हैं, जो कि पहाड़ों में होना कठिन है । उन के एलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन का सवाल है । आज उन के लिये, इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये बिजली का उत्पादन

[श्री पद्म देव]

बहुत आवश्यक है। अभी भी चीनी के बारे में योजना बनी, तीसा के बारे में योजनायें बनीं, यह सारी योजनायें बनती रहती हैं अफसर लगे रहते हैं और इस ढंग से कागजी घोड़े दौड़ते रहते हैं, पर काम कुछ नहीं होता। मैं कोई सरकारी कर्मचारियों की नियत या उन की तबियत पर तो शक नहीं करता, लेकिन जो काम होता है वह सब के सामने है। लोग तो काम को देखते हैं। सरकारी कर्मचारी कितनी मेहनत करते हैं, कितना दिमाग वे रखते हैं, इस की तरफ लोग ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। वह तो नकद बात देखना चाहते हैं। वह जानना चाहते हैं कि आया नकद चीज कोई दिखलाई देती है या नहीं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस वक्त चाबा और जोगेन्द्रनगर, दो जगहों पर बिजली है। चाबा से बिजली शिमले को जाती है और जोगेन्द्रनगर से पंजाब को। पंजाब को चूंकि नंगल बिजली दे रहा है इस लिये शिमले में भी आसानी से नंगल से बिजली आ सकती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय की सेवा में निवेदन करूंगा कि आप इन दो जगहों की बिजली का उपयोग उधर के गांवों में इंडस्ट्रीज को चलाने के लिये कीजिये।

इसके साथ ही मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हिमाचल में लकड़ी का काम, ऊन का काम और दवायें बनाने का काम बड़ी आसानी से हो सकता है क्योंकि यह चीजें वहां बहुतायत से उपलब्ध हैं। अगर एक मिशनरी स्पिरिट से इंडस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट और जो आप का डिपार्टमेंट है वह कार्य करे तो हिमाचल के लोग सरकार के साथ जितना कोआपरेट कर सकते हैं उतना मैं समझता हूं कि कहीं भी लोग नहीं कर सकते। इसका मुझे थोड़ा सा तजुर्बा है। हिमाचल में शुरू में हजारों के करीब प्राईमरी स्कूल बने, जिन में से मुझे खुशी है कि ७०० स्कूल लोगों ने बनाये। स्कूल चाहिये साहब? अच्छी बात है ७०० स्कूलों की बिल्डिंग हम बनायेंगे। अगर इसी तरह से आप वहां बिजली के लिये कुछ कोशिश करेंगे तो बहुत काम हो सकता है। वहां पर तो कहीं कहीं पर ३० गज से भी पानी आता है, तो वहां प्लान्ट लगा दिया है, चम्बा जहां से १०० गज की भी दूरी नहीं है, वहां से नहर आई हुई है और वहां बिजली का प्लान्ट लगा हुआ है। इस तरह से आप हिमाचल में सर्वे करायें और जहां जहां स्कोप हो, उस को पूरा करने का प्रयत्न करें।

जैसा मैंने शुरू में निवेदन किया, नदियां, पहाड़ और जंगल, यह तीनों चीजें हिमाचल में हैं। नदियों ने भूमंडल पर इतना जोर दिया कि वे खुद बहुत नीचे चली गई हैं, लेकिन नदियों के किनारे जो जमीन है, चाहे वह दरिया सतलज हो, चाहे व्यास हो और चाहे रावी हो, पवर हो या गिरी हो, वह जमीनों के भीतर रह गई है, इस लिये उन के सम्बन्ध में कोई दूसरा ढंग नहीं है सिवा इस के कि लिफ्ट लगायें जायें। उस के लिये बिजली जरूरी है। जब बिजली होगी तो लिफ्ट के जरिये सिंचाई के लिये पानी लिया जायेगा। इस से हजारों बीघा बेहतरीन किस्म की जमीन सिंचित हो सकती है और जो हिमाचल के लिये भारत सरकार को हमेशा अनाज की बोरियां उठाये भागना पड़ता है, शायद उन को उस के बाद उतना कष्ट नहीं करना पड़ेगा। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जो और जगहों पर सिंचाई की समस्यायें हैं, पहाड़ों की समस्यायें हैं, वह दूसरे ढंग की हैं, इस बात को सोचने का कोई कष्ट नहीं करता। जैसे चीनी का इलाका है। चीनी इलाके की ओर भारत सरकार ध्यान तो देती है लेकिन यह नहीं देखती कि क्या करना चाहिये। हर विभाग के सरकारी कर्मचारी दौड़ते हैं और वहां के लिये जो स्कीमें यहां बनती हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में सोचते हैं कि वह वहां पर लागू हो सकती हैं या नहीं। लेकिन मैं कहूं कि सर्दियों में वहां बर्फ बहुत पड़ती

है, बारिश बहुत होती है, इसलिये अगर वहां तालाबों की व्यवस्था की जाय तो वहां पर लोग सब्जी आसानी से पैदा कर सकते हैं। अगर हम लोग आज कल हिमाचल में एक एकड़ में टमाटर बोते हैं तो उस से १००० रु० कमा लेते हैं। १००० रु० टमाटर पर तीन महीने में कमा लेते हैं। इसी तरह से मटर की काश्त। सिर्फ पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है, नदियां इतनी नजदीक नहीं हैं कि नहरें आ सकें। इस लिये अगर तालाबों का प्रबन्ध कर के उसके जरिये से सिंचाई की जाये तो जो वहां की जमीन है, उस से भी बागबानी का काम लिया जा सकता है और सब्जी की फसल के लिये उस का इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है। जो कर्मचारी जिस जगह पर काम करते हैं, अगर वहां की व्यवस्था का ठीक तरह से अध्ययन करें कि वहां क्या हो सकता है और उस के अनुसार स्कीमें बनायें और उन को कार्यान्वित करने का प्रयत्न किया जाये तो देश के लिये बहुत लाभ हो सकता है। लेकिन जैसा मैंने पहले कई दफा कहा स्कीमें बनती हैं दिल्ली में, दिल्ली में लोग बैठे हुए रहते हैं, बहुत विचारवान हैं, दूर की बात सोचते हैं लेकिन जिस समय कालका की पहाड़ियों और काश्मीर की पहाड़ियों की आंट आ जाती है, उस के बाद उन को पता नहीं रहता कि उनके पीछे की दुनियां कैसी है और वहां क्या हो सकता है। वहां की स्कीमें ठीक ढंग से बनती नहीं। जो लोग यहां बैठे हुए होते हैं वे सोचते हैं कि जो कुछ लाल किताब में लिखा हुआ है इसी तरह से स्कीमें बनें तो बनें, नहीं तो नहीं। और रुपया सरेन्डर हो रहा है। नतीजा यह होता है कि उन के दिल में दर्द तो है, यह दर्द जरूर है कि देश ऊपर हो जाये, लेकिन वह ठीक ढंग से होता नहीं। जिस तरह से छोटे-छोटे स्थान वहां पर हैं, और उन स्थानों में जहां-जहां पर तालाब हो सकते हों, उस के मुताबिक योजनायें बनें और उन को पूरा अख्तयार दिया जाये, और जो लोग वहां पर काम करने वाले हैं, जिनको रुपया सुपुर्द होता है, वे लोग रुपये का सदुपयोग करें, और अगर वे उस का दुरुपयोग करें तो उन को दूसरी जगह भेजने का प्रबन्ध किया जाये, इस तरह से जो कुछ वहां के लिये हो सकता हो उस को करने का प्रयत्न किया जाये।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि चीनी का जो इलाका है वह बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है कई नहरें हैं जिन में पहले पानी आता था, एक पूरू नहर है भगवान जाने उस के लिये शुरू में ही कितनी कोशिश चल रही है। यहां तो कोई बात आती नहीं है, खबरें छपती रही हैं, लेकिन आज तक वह पूरी नहीं हुई। सैंकड़ों एकड़ जमीन को वह सैराब कर सकती है। जो दूर दूर के इलाके हैं अगर उन में शिमले से अनाज भेजते हैं तो जहां पर बस पहुंचती है उस के बाद १५ रु० तो खच्चर पर ही लगाना पड़ता है। अगर ऐसी जगहों के लिये उचित ध्यवस्था की जाये तो देश का बहुत कल्याण हो सकता है। लेकिन मैंने कई दफा कहा, हालात कुछ ऐसे ढंग के होते हैं कि इन चीजों की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता और इसीलिये ठीक ढंग से काम नहीं चलता है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Shree Narayan Das.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Sir, from one State, five hon. Members have spoken.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: From Punjab, only one Member has spoken. There are two parts in Punjab.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member taken notice of it in previous demands when some other part has taken greater preference? If in the demands under one Ministry, one part has not been represented, he gets up and says, there are two parts in Punjab. Shri Shree Narayan Das has

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

not spoken even on one demand. When I choose those Members who have had no opportunity to speak on any demand, then other hon. Members get up and say they must also be given preference over them. There are some Members who have had no opportunity during any of the demands that we have passed during the whole of the session. (*Interruptions*). There is still debate going on. Why should the hon. Members be impatient? I find from the records that Shri Shree Narayan Das has not spoken on any of the demands. That is why I have called. him.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के आर्थिक विकास की कुंजी अगर किसी मंत्रालय के पास है तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय के पास है । इसके काम से खेती और उद्योग दोनों की तरक्की अच्छी तरह से हो सकती है । मेरा यह खयाल है कि जब से इस मंत्रालय का निर्माण हुआ है तब से इस ने जो नदियों के नियंत्रण के लिए और जल द्वारा विद्युत शक्ति के उत्पादन के लिए और दूसरे विकास के लिए जो काम किया है वह प्रशंसनीय है । हिन्दुस्तान के पिछले १०-११ वर्ष में जो नदियों के नियंत्रण का काम किया गया है वह इतिहास में स्वर्णाक्षरों से लिखा जायेगा । विदेशों से जो लोग आते हैं और हमारे विकास कार्यों को देखते हैं, तो वह भाखरा नंगल और दामोदर घाटी योजना, तथा हीराकुड योजनाओं को देखकर चकित रह जाते हैं और उनको उन कामों की प्रशंसा करनी पड़ती है ।

इस मंत्रालय में सेंट्रल वाटर पावर कमीशन का जो विभाग है वह एक टकनिकल विभाग है । वह योजनाएं भी बनाता है और कुछ कार्यों को विशेष रूप से अपने हाथ में भी लेता है । मैं ने रिपोर्ट में पढ़ा है कि कुछ दिन पहले उस ने कुछ योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने का काम भी अपने हाथ में लिया था । यह सेंट्रल वाटर पावर कमीशन एक बहुत बड़ी संस्था है और इस में हमारे विशेषज्ञ लोग बहुत काम करते हैं, यद्यपि इस रिपोर्ट में इसका बहुत विवरण नहीं दिया गया है । उनके कामों का पूरा ब्यौरा सदन के सामने आता तो अच्छा होता और सदन को मालूम होता कि अब तक उनका क्या काम रहा है और वह क्या काम करते हैं ।

इस रिपोर्ट के अपेंडिक्स को देखने से मुझे मालूम होता है कि सेंट्रल वाटर पावर कमीशन और यह मंत्रालय जो काम करता है उन में डुपलीकेशन हो जाता है । उसी काम को सेंट्रल वाटर पावर कमीशन करता है और फिर उसी को मंत्रालय भी करता है। साथ साथ एक एक योजना के लिए कई कई टेकनिकल कमेटियां बिठायी जाती हैं । मेरे खयाल में इन दोनों संस्थाओं के बीच में काम का उचित रीति से बटवारा होना चाहिए ।

मैं ने इस रिपोर्ट में देखा है कि एक साल के लिए कुछ पार्ट टाइम कंसलटेंट रखे जायेंगे जिनका काम अपनी एक्सपर्ट एडवाइस देना होगा, और शायद यह चीज परमानेंट हो जायें और प्लानिंग कमीशन भी इनकी सरविसेज से फायदा उठाये । मेरा यह खयाल है कि सेंट्रल वाटर पावर कमीशन एक एक्सपर्ट बाडी है । उसी में इन एक्सपर्ट्स का समावेश होना चाहिए और जो भी कंसलटिंग का काम हो उसी के द्वारा हो ।

एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल जो इस मंत्रालय के सामने बहुत समय से चला आ रहा है वह हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच नहरी पानी का सवाल है । और इस काम के सम्बन्ध में हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान का एक बड़ा कंटिजेंट विश्व बैंक के साथ वाशिंगटन में बैठ कर इस सवाल को हल करने की कोशिश कर रहा है । मैं ने एक सवाल पूछा था उसके जवाब में बताया गया था कि अब तक इस काम पर लगभग एक करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो चुका है और न मालूम कितना और रुपया

इस पर खर्च होगा । मेरा खयाल है कि इसके सम्बन्ध में हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ से कुछ ढिलाई है । कोई स्कीम विश्व बैंक की तरफ से आती है तो हिन्दुस्तान उसे स्वीकार कर लेता है, लेकिन पाकिस्तान की सरकार उस में कोई रोड़ा अटका देती है । मालूम नहीं उनके दिमाग में क्या है । कहते तो यह हैं कि हम हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच सारी समस्याओं का समाधान जल्दी से जल्दी करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन १२ वर्ष हो गये हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच सिन्धु, झेलम आदि नदियों के पानी का मामला तै नहीं हो पाया है । जैसा कि और भी माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, इस समस्या का समाधान जल्दी होना चाहिए, और अगर पाकिस्तान समाधान नहीं चाहता है तो भारत सरकार को कड़ा रुख अपनाना चाहिए ।

15 hrs.

दूसरी चीज जिसकी तरफ मैं सरकार का ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा वह मेरे अपने इलाके का सवाल है । यह बात सही है और हम बिहार के रहने वाले भारत सरकार के बहुत कृतज्ञ हैं कि उसने कोसी बाढ़ नियंत्रण का काम जल्दी से पूरा कर दिया और गंडक योजना को भी हाथ में ले लिया गया है । आप जानते होंगे कि उत्तर बिहार में तमाम छोटी छोटी नदियां हिमालय से निकल कर आती हैं और उन में साल भर पानी चलता रहता है । उत्तर बिहार में औसत रेनफाल भी काफी है । फिर भी बार बार हिन्दुस्तान के सामने और इस संसद के सामने यह सवाल आता है कि उत्तर बिहार में बाढ से या वर्षा के अभाव से फसलों की बरबादी हो गयी है । जहां इतनी छोटी छोटी नदियां हैं, अगर वहां के पानी का ठीक से नियंत्रण किया जाय तो बिहार का तो क्या, कुछ दूसरी जगहों का भी पानी का सवाल हल हो सकता है । जहां पर रेनफाल बहुत ज्यादा हो और जहां इतनी नदियां हों, वहां अगर हर चौथ पांचवें साल सूखा से नुकसान हो जाता हो, तो इस बात को सुन कर कोई भी यह सोचेगा कि इसका क्या कारण है । मुझ खुशी है कि कोसी और गंडक के नियंत्रण का काम किया जा रहा है । कोसी में दो नहरों का निर्माण होने वाला था । पूर्वी नहर का काम तो हाथ में ले लिया गया है लेकिन यह सुनने में आ रहा है कि जो पश्चिमी नहर है उसका काम स्थगित कर दिया गया है । मेरा मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध है कि इस काम को दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में ही चलाना चाहिए और इसको स्थगित नहीं करना चाहिए । पानी के अभाव के कारण वहां हर चौथे पांचवें साल सूखा पड़ जाता है और फसल खराब हो जाती है । इसलिए मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ खींचना चाहता हूं ।

दूसरी बात मैं बिजली के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं । देहात के लिए बिजली का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है और बहुत से गांवों में रोशनी के लिए भी बिजली मिली है और कुछ उद्योगों के लिए भी बिजली मिलने लगी है । लेकिन, जैसा कि एक माननीय सदस्य ने और भी कहा था, इस बिजली का रेट ज्यादा है जिसका परिणाम यह होता है कि किसान उसमें पूरा फायदा नहीं उठा पाते और छोटे छोटे ग्राम उद्योगों को उसका फायदा नहीं मिल पाता । अच्छा हो कि हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी भी बिजली पैदा होती है उसको एक जगह पूल किया जाये और सब जगह एक ही दाम पर सप्लाई की जाये । चाहे वह बिजली उत्तर में पैदा हो या दक्षिण में पैदा हो, उसका वितरण समान दर पर सब जगह होना चाहिए ।

श्री० रणवीर सिंह : वहां बैटरमेंट लेवी नहीं है ।

श्री जीनारायण दास : जहां विकास कार्य होगा वहां बैटरमेंट लेवी लगेगी । जहां विकास का काम हो और उसमें लोगों को लाभ हो उन से बैटरमेंट लेवी नहीं लगेगी तो काम कैसे होगा, कौन से खजाने से रुपया आयेगा । अगर विकास का काम नहीं किया

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

गया है और उससे लोगों को फायदा हुआ है तो उनसे पैसा वसूल किया जाना चाहिए। इस में आन्दोलन और सत्याग्रह करना नाजायज है।

इसलिए मैं कह रहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में कहीं भी जो बिजली पैदा होती है, वह चाहे थर्मल पावर स्टेशन से पैदा की जाये और चाहे हाइड्रो-इलैक्ट्रिक पावर स्टेशन से, उस सब को पूल करना चाहिए और तब सारे देश के लिए एक सा दाम निश्चित किया जाना चाहिए। अगर ऐसी कोई स्कीम जल्दी से जल्दी बनाई जाये, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

बिहार में ट्यूबवैल्ज से कुछ इरिगेशन करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है। जैसा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया है, ट्यूबवैल्स के पानी का अभी वे लोग इस्तेमाल करने लग गये हैं, क्योंकि अकाल को दृष्टि में रख कर उसका रेट कुछ घटा दिया गया था। लेकिन दरअस्ल वह रेट उचित न होने के कारण वे लोग पानी लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं होते, हालांकि उन की फ़सल जलती रहती है। इस का नतीजा यह है कि ट्यूबवैल्ज में जो पैसा लगाया गया है, वह बरबाद होता है।

एक और बात की तरफ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। यह ठीक है कि बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं को सरकार ने अपने हाथ में लिया है, लेकिन अब वक्त आ गया है कि इस बात की जांच की जाये कि हम ने इस बारे में जितना भी इन्वेस्टमेंट किया है, उस इन्वेस्टमेंट के मुताबिक क्या हम को फल मिल रहा है। हर एक परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में मोटे तौर पर, संक्षिप्त रूप में, एक हिसाब सदन के सामने रखना चाहिए, ताकि यह बात समझ में आये कि जिन कामों में हम रुपया लगा रहे हैं, वे बिजिनेसलाइक हैं, या नहीं और उन से फ़ायदा होने वाला है या नहीं।

अब मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं, जो कि मेरे लिए स्थानीय इन्ट्रेस्ट की है और जिस का सम्बन्ध मेरे निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से है। वहां पर एक कमला नदी है। उस नदी में से कई एक कैनाल अकाल के टाइम में जनता के सहयोग से और सरकार की सहायता से तैयार हो गई हैं। कैनाल तो तैयार हो गई है, लेकिन जहां तक कमला नदी के बैराज को बनाने का सम्बन्ध है, यह सुनने में आया है कि स्कीम तो मन्जूर हो गई है, लेकिन यहां केन्द्रीय सरकार ने या योजना कमीशन ने रुपया मंजूर नहीं किया है, जिस से कमला बैराज का काम रुका पड़ा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि कमला बैराज का काम और वहां कैनाल्ज निकालने का काम जल्दी से जल्दी हाथ में लिया जाये। यह एक छोटी सी योजना है और उस में ज्यादा रुपये का खर्च नहीं है। लेकिन उस से जनता का बहुत फ़ायदा होने वाला है।

एक और बात कह कर मैं खत्म करता हूं। जिस तरह से गंडक योजना के लिए नेपाल सरकार से कोलैबोरेशन करना पड़ा है, उसी तरह से यदि उत्तरी बिहार की समस्या को हल करना है, तो इन नदियों पर, जो कि नेपाल के पहाड़ों से निकलती हैं, डिटेन्शन रेजरवायर और डैम बनाये जायें। मैं समझता हूं कि इस से उत्तरी बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी हिस्से में किसी भी तरह अकाल पड़ने की आशंका नहीं रहेगी। इस के लिए विशेष प्रयत्न करना पड़ेगा। नेपाल सरकार के पास इतना पैसा नहीं है कि वह स्वयं इस काम को कर सके। इसलिए अगर हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार नेपाल सरकार को पर्सुवेड करे, तो मैं समझता हूं कि उत्तरी बिहार और पूर्वी यू० पी० का सवाल इन नदियों के नियंत्रण से हल हो सकता है।

Shri T. Subramanyam (Bellary): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the work of this Ministry has a vital and signifi-

cant bearing upon the survival of this country and its economic progress. We have to catch up with the increasing population to supply food to them. In the agricultural sector we are trying to achieve self-sufficiency and a self-sustaining or a self-generating economy in the industrial sector. If we have to achieve this target it is of the utmost importance that the work of this Ministry should progress very speedily and satisfactorily.

We were informed that at the beginning of 1950 our cultivated area was about 350 million acres. Out of this only 51 million acres were under irrigation. Out of these 51 million acres only 22 million acres were under major and medium projects and the rest of it was under minor projects. As has been stated by my hon. friends previously this sort of distribution or arrangement has made for some confusion and unsatisfactory nature of working. We are not able to integrate the results fully and achieve full success in this matter. Therefore I reinforce the argument that has been advanced by the previous speakers that the work of irrigation, whether it be under the major or medium irrigation schemes or under the minor schemes, should all come under a single Ministry, that is, of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

In the First Five Year Plan we have added actually, about 2·9 million acres under irrigation. That is the actual utilisation, but the potential at the outlets was 5·3 million acres. In the Second Five Year Plan the potential at the outlets is 7·7 million acres and the actual utilisation is expected to be 6·1 million acres, that is, at the end of the Second Five Year Plan we will have 31 million irrigated acres under the major and medium projects. The allotment for all these major and medium projects in both the First and Second Five Year Plans was Rs. 1,400 crores. Of this in the First Five Year Plan the actual expenditure was Rs. 375 crores and in the Second Five Year Plan it is expected to be Rs. 388 crores. There will be a spill-over of Rs. 617 crores.

I have watched the development of one project in my constituency, that is, the Tungabhadra Project. It is a major project. They have spent nearly Rs. 60 crores. Just now Shri Hathi, the hon. Deputy Minister, was saying that about Rs. 30-31 crores have been allotted for the power portion of it and about Rs. 50 crores for the irrigation portion. I am glad to say that it has been a heartening feature that during the last two years the development has taken place well and satisfactorily. Of course, much has to be done. In the beginning the field channels were not dug simultaneously or to synchronise with the completion of the target or with the creation of the potential at the outlets. But now things are satisfactorily proceeding and I am glad to mention that the various development blocks, that is, the block development committees are also taking active interest in the matter. The youngmen of the various villages and the Panchayat Boards are also taking interest. The Agriculture Department has also been taking interest. All the concerned Departments have been taking interest in the matter. The progress now is satisfactory.

If we have to catch up satisfactorily with the development of the full potential created at the outlets, the Planning Commission have instructed the various State Governments that some steps have to be taken. The first thing is that all the Government Departments, like the Revenue Department, the Irrigation Department, the Co-operative Department, all the departments have to work actively. Simultaneously other development works also have to take place as pre-planned—supply of manure, seed, fertilisers and agricultural implements.

[Shri T. Subramanyam]

The most important thing is communications. I have personal experience of the many difficulties being experienced by the villagers. I watched them frequently. During the last four or five years this work unfortunately has not gone on satisfactorily. On account of seepage the communications to the fields have become very boggy and sticky because much of it is black cotton soil. Therefore the villagers have not been able either to convey manure to their fields or to get back the harvest or produce from the fields to the villages. That has created a lot of difficulty. Inter-village communications also have not been satisfactory. I suggest that this should be looked into. If the State Governments have not got enough funds they should be forthwith supplied. It may be done by the Irrigation Department or by the Transport and Communications Department. In any case the State Governments should not have any difficulty in this matter.

Hereafter the projects that are to be taken up must also envisage the inclusion of all these development items. Hitherto what was taking place was that only the irrigation aspect of it was emphasised. But now unless we take into consideration the complete development in the various sectors or the various aspects of it, full development is not likely to take place satisfactorily. It is just like this. A bridge with ten spans is to be constructed. We complete the nine spans but the tenth span is not completed. We might have incurred about nine-tenths of the expenditure, but still the bridge will not be utilised for the purpose. It is exactly like this. Therefore when estimates for a project are prepared they should be prepared to include all these development items so that there may not be any bottleneck in the ultimate utilisation of all the facilities created by the project. Then, the development must synchronise with either the construction of the dam or with the creation of the irrigation potential at the outlets.

Then, one word about waterlogging. In Punjab it is very bad. In Bombay it is less worse. Then I have even experience of other States also. I have been seeing in Bellary District under the Tungabhadra Project waterlogging has adversely affected large acreage. Lands that were previously very good and were bearing good crops have now become completely unfit for agriculture as a result of seepage and salt coming up. Some of the villages also are adversely affected. The Irrigation Ministry have asked the various States to collect material or statistics with regard to the villages or the acreage that have been adversely affected like this and furnish them with the details. I am told that five States have supplied them information so far but the other States have not taken enough care about that. I suggest that they must write to them, remind them and get all this material. Some suggestions have been given that there should be surface drainage and sub-surface drainage or lining th canals. Some such measures have to be taken. I suggest that immediate steps should be taken in this matter.

We now learn that the new projects that are to be formulated or are to be estimated must also include this drainage expenditure and anti-waterlogging items also. It is a good thing. I hope the Government will look into this and see that this problem which is getting very bad and which is creating a headache to States, like the Punjab, Bombay, Mysore and other States, is effectively tackled.

Now I shall say a word with regard to power. The consumption of power is a measure of a country's economic achievements. In Norway the kilowatt hours consumption per capita is 7,250, in Canada it is 5,450.

in U.S.A. it is 4,180, in Japan it is 850, in Sweden it is 3,950, in U.S.S.R. it is 980 and in India it is 34. Our potential is really great. From hydro-electric sources we learn that about 40 million K.W. of power could be generated.

Shri C. D. Pande: In the Himalayas alone.

Shri T. Subramanyam: 40 million K.W. of power could be created. Power is to be generated from coal, oil and now recently from atomic power. Our oil resources are very poor. Our coal resources are fairly better. But in South India, I may say in Mysore our chief prospect is only hydroelectric power. That is our source. In Mysore the total installed capacity is 190,000 K.W. Out of 190,000 K.W., 12,000 K.W. are being generated from oil. No steam is used at all. That is the case with Kerala also.

It was heartening to hear the Deputy Minister saying just a little while ago that enough provision would be made for taking up the II Stage of the Sharavati project also. I am sure that Sharavati project will go into generation in 1962-63. Unless we take up the II Stage of the Sharavati project also, we shall not be able to meet the growing developmental needs, because the demand is outgrowing the supply and the generation, and very fast also. I suggest that even from now on, we may negotiate for the American loan or some arrangement may be made whereby the equipment that is needed for the second stage of the Sharavati project could be supplied.

Finally, I would say a word about Tunghabhadra also. In the Tungabhadra project, the installed capacity is to be 1,08,000 K.W. Out of this, already 36,000 K.W. are being generated. In the current year, I learn that about 18,000 K.W. of energy is to be generated, on the other side, on the left bank canal side, that is, on the Munirabad side, but still we shall have about 54,000 K.W. to be generated. The dam is there, and all the things are ready, and I suggest that effective steps should be taken to see that this also is put into operation.

Shri U. L. Patil (Dhulia): During the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, many Members vehemently pleaded for co-ordination between the various Ministries. In particular, the need for co-operation between the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is all the more important. This lack of co-ordination between the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture not only adversely affects the agricultural production but also belies the target figures that have been given by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

To elucidate my point, I shall give one instance. In my district, in the year 1952, one dam was constructed as a scarcity measure. It was estimated by the executive engineer there that this dam would irrigate about 6,000 acres of land. The dam was completed in the year 1955, and it was completely filled by the year 1957. During the last two years, and during this year, which is the third year, also, I find that this dam irrigates only 3,500 acres. I enquired of the executive engineer. He told me that the farmers who were there were taking more water for various crops. As a matter of fact, when water is available, the farmers will necessarily take it, so that they could see that the crops are better. I was informed by the executive engineer that for wheat the standard of supply of water was twice a year.

So, my submission is that while giving the estimates regarding irrigation, the executive engineer should at least consult his equals on the agricultural side as to the texture of the soil, and what crops the farmers grow in the particular area and so on, and then give the estimates. Otherwise, what happens is that the figures are given, but in reality, the figures work adversely with the reality itself.

I shall now give another instance. Just by the side of the Tapti river, one lift irrigation society was established. It was said by the executive

[Shri U.L. Patil]

engineer there that this lift irrigation society would be in a position to irrigate 300 acres of land. The establishment was there, the oil engines that were supplied to this particular lift irrigation society ran to their full capacity, and to our surprise, we found that this particular installation could not give water to more than 125 acres. You can well imagine the plight of the members of the society there. They had already given their shares, but a majority of them were left without water. So, that particular society is now facing a crisis, because those members who could not get water are not contributing their share. The result is that that particular society is now facing very bad conditions. Moreover, this tax on diesel oil has created more troubles.

So, my submission is that before any scheme is taken up, the executive engineer or the officers in the Irrigation Department should necessarily consult their equals on the agricultural side, so that the estimates could be related to reality.

Today, while giving his answer to one of the questions regarding the distribution of the Cauveri waters, the Deputy Minister had stated certain things. I put one question to him as to the number of States in which there were disputes regarding distribution of water, and also the number of such projects. The hon. Minister replied that he was unable to state at this juncture. My submission is that when a project is taken up, it should be gone into from all sides. The question of distribution of water also has got to be taken into consideration. Otherwise, we spend crores and crores of rupees over big projects, and there is dispute in regard to the distribution of water. My submission is that whenever a project is undertaken, it must necessarily be examined from all sides.

The fear in Maharashtra is that the very feasibility of the Ukai project itself is in question. This project is to be constructed on the Tapti river, and the estimated cost is to the tune of Rs. 65 crores. The Central Water Power Commission, while formulating this particular project, had assumed that the run-off of the Tapti river would be to the tune of 9·18 million acre-feet. From whatever data that has been published, it will appear that this assumption does not go right with the figures. I shall submit only the latest cycle. In the year 1949, the total run-off was 18·75 million acre-feet; in 1950, it was 3·37 million acre-feet; in 1951, it was 2·60 million acre-feet; in 1952, it was 1·76 million acre-feet, and in 1953, it was 5·68 million acre-feet, and in 1954, it was 12·96 million acre-feet. If we work out the average, we shall find that it will hardly come to 6 million acre-feet a year. Even going before that, the Central Water Power Commission itself has furnished the data right up from 1901. From this also, it appears that only in the years 1906, 1910 and 1916, the total run-off exceeded 10 million acre-feet. Taking into consideration all these facts, it will be seen that the average run-off from the Tapti river is hardly 5 million acre-feet, whereas the Central Water Power Commission give the figure of 9 million acre-feet. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what the exact figures are.

The question of distribution is all the more important, because, in the wake of the Plans, all the farmers necessarily are clamouring for more water and more fertilisers. State-wise, district-wise, and in fact, all over the country, there is clamour for all these things.

Regarding distribution, naturally, every State places its demands most vehemently. I would like to ask the hon. Minister what the distribution will be regarding the waters of the Tapti river. The basin of the Tapti river comprises of three States, namely Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat, and the cultivable area in all these States is as follows: in Madhya Pradesh, it is 6·56 lakhs acres; in Maharashtra, it is 77·68 lakhs acres,

and in Gujarat, it is 7·48 lakhs acres. If the distribution is to be on the crop area basis, Gujarat will be having only 7·1 per cent. of the water, whereas Madhya Pradesh will be having 7·2 per cent. and Maharashtra 85·7 per cent.

So my submission is that this question has not been decided. It is very curious that the very height of the dam has not been fixed, whether it will be 351 ft., 345 ft. or 327 ft. Before the height is determined and before the question of distribution of the water is determined, we find that the project is already put into execution. My submission is that the Ukai project should again be looked into very carefully.

Shri C. M. Kedaria (Mandvi-Reserved—Sch. Tribes): On a point of information. Did not the Planning Commission appoint a High Power Committee regarding the Ukai project and the Committee gave its own findings?

Shri U. L. Patil: A Technical Committee was appointed. Even after the report of the Committee, the question of the distribution of the water as between Gujarat and Maharashtra has not been decided. Even the Minister concerned in the present Bombay Government has not given his cosent to this.

Moreover, the Ukai project is to be taken in hand simply for the generation of power. From that point of view, the minimum storage in this project will necessarily be below the average. As I have stated, the storage capacity of Ukai would hardly be 5 million acre feet, whereas for generating power, in 95 years out of 100 the storage capacity must necessarily be complete to the level of 8 million acre feet. That is not the position here. Right from 1901 to 1959, we find that the average is 5 million acre feet. So my submission is that before it is taken up, this project should be re-examined by a Technical Committee. Then alone it should be taken up.

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इरिगेशन एंड पावर मिनिस्ट्री की जो ऐनुअल रिपोर्ट है उस को देखने से पता चलता है कि पिछले सालों का जो हमारा इरिगेशन पोटेंशल था फर्स्ट फाइव इयर प्लैन में वह कितना था और उस को यूटिलाइज करने के लिये कितनी कोशिश की गई। इस रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है कि फर्स्ट फाइव इयर प्लैन में ५.३ मिलियन एकड़ को पानी दिया जाना था लेकिन उस में से सिर्फ २.६ मिलियन एकड़ को इस्तेमाल में लाया जा सकता था। इस लिये आज हमारे सामने सब से बड़ा सवाल यह है कि जो हमारी इरिगेशन पोटेंशल है, हमें पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि उस को हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस्तेमाल में ला सकें और जो इतना जबर्दस्त गैप है उस को काम करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। इसी तरह सेकेन्ड फाइव इयर प्लैन में भी १३ मिलियन एकड़ जमीन के लिये इरिगेशन फैसिलिटीज प्रोवाइड की जानी है, लेकिन इरिगेशन फैसिलिटीज का प्रोवाइड करने से ही काम नहीं चलता। सब से बड़ा सवाल यह है कि जो फैसिलिटीज प्रोवाइड की जाती हैं उन को किस तरह से एफेक्चुअली काम में लाया जाये। इसलिये मेरी सब से पहली अपील यह है कि हमारी सब से ज्यादा कोशिश यह होनी चाहिये कि जो इरिगेशन फैसिलिटीज प्रोवाइड की जायें उन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम में लाया जाय। मैं यह मानता हूं कि शुरू में तमाम फैसिलिटीज का काम में लाना बहुत मुश्किल है लेकिन इस के लिये हमारी पूरी कोशिश होनी चाहिये ताकि इन दोनों के दर्म्यान जो गैप है वह कम हो और ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा हो सके।

दूसरी बात जो मैं हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं वह भाखरा मिसहैप एन्क्वायरी के मुताल्लिक है। आप को मालूम है कि जब पिछले दिनों हाउस के सामने यह सवाल उठाया गया था तो माननीय मंत्री जी ने

[श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त]

खुद इस बात का एलान किया था कि इस मामले की तहकीकात करने के लिये एक कमेटी मुकर्रर की गई थी । आज के अखबार में यह खबर थी कि उस कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट भारत सरकार को दे दी है, साथ में उस में कुछ इस बात का भी इशारा था कि रिपोर्ट में क्या कुछ कहा गया है । इस मामले को बार बार हाऊस में उठाया जाता है, और आप भी इस को तसलीम करेंगे कि जब कोई मामला पार्लियामेंट में रिफर हो तो उस मामले की रिपोर्ट से पहले पार्लियामेंट में ही आनी चाहिये । बावजूद बार बार इस बात को कहने से हम देखते है कि पार्लियामेंट में उस मामले को लाने से पहले वह अखबारों में आ जाता है । इस लिये मैं ने इस प्वाइंट को आज हाउस में रक्खा । यह एक बड़ा अहम सवाल है । आप ही इस हाउस की डिगनिटी और प्रैस्टिज के कस्टाडियन है । मैं यह महसूस करता हूं कि कोई भी मामला हो, जब वह पार्लियामेंट में रिफर हो जाये तो सब से पहले उस की रिपोर्ट पार्लियामेंट में आनी चाहिये, और अखबारों को वह कैसे लीक होती है इस के बारे में पूरी तहकीकात होनी चाहिये । इस लिये मैं ने यह बात हाउस के सामने रक्खी ।

तीसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है, और कल भी यह सवाल उठाया गया था, कि इंडो-पाकिस्तान कैनाल वाटर डिस्प्यूट का मामला तकरीबन १२ सालों से चल रहा है । इस रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है :

"The text has been received by the Government and is under examination".

लेकिन पिछले दिनों अखबारों में यह भी खबरें आई हैं कि पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से नये एतराज दिये गये हैं और इस मामले को लम्बा करने की कोशिश की जा रही है । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि इस मामले को जल्दी हल किया जाये । और अगर इस मामले में देरी हो तो हमारी तरफ से इस बात के लिये साफ फैसला हो जाना चाहिये कि और ज्यादा अरसे के लिये पाकिस्तान को सन् १९४८ के एग्रीमेंट के तहत पानी नहीं दिया जायेगा । मैं ने यह बात इसलिए कही कि सन् १९४८ में जो एग्रीमेंट हुआ था इस में यह साफ तौर पर दर्ज था कि इस अरसे के दौरान में पाकिस्तान जो भी एडीशनल लैंड को इरीगेट करने के लिये पानी की सकीम बनायेगा उसी हिसाब से पानी कम कर दिया जायेगा । लेकिन आज हम देखते है कि इन १२ सालों में वहां काफी से ज्यादा पानी की स्कीमें बन गयी हैं लेकिन फिर भी उन को पानी देना कम नहीं किया गया है । इसलिये भी मैं यह बात हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं कि इस एग्रीमेंट पर ही पंजाब और राजस्थान के लोगों की तरक्की का दारोमदार है । आप देखें कि इस मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से सम क्वैश्चन्स एन्ड आन्सर्स' के नाम से एक पैमफलैट जारी किया गया था जिस में यह साफ तौर पर कहा गया था कि बीस साल के अरसे में सिर्फ आठ साल के अन्दर भाखरा डैम के अन्दर काफी पानी हो सकेगा । इसलिये हमारे सामने सब से अहम सवाल यह है कि भाखरा डैम की पानी की कमी को किस तरह से पूरा किया जाये और वह काम तभी हो सकता है जब कि जो पानी पाकिस्तान को दिया जाता है उस को रोका जाये और ब्यास को सतलुज से मिला कर उस के पानी को काम में लाया जाय । मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इस तरफ पूरा ध्यान दिया जायेगा ताकि पंजाब और राजस्थान की तरक्की हो और जिन जिन इलाकों को पानी की जरूरत है । उन को पानी मिल सके ।

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): What about the one lakh persons who are going to be displaced from my tehsil by the construction of this dam?

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : जहां तक यह सवाल है कि यह डैम कहां बनाया जाये, इस के

बारे में तै हो सकता है । यह कोई बड़ा मसला नहीं है, और ऐसी जगह चुनी जा सकती है जिस से कि किसी का नुकसान भी न हो और ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा हो ।

इस के बाद मैं थोड़ा सा यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक मेरे हलके का सवाल है, माननीय डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब को इस बात का खुद तजरबा है । वह वहां गये थे, उस हलके में एक इलाका तो ऐसा है कि जहां वाटर लागिंग का मसला है, और कुछ इलाका ऐसा है जो कि खुश्क है । वहां पीने के लिये भी पानी नहीं मिलता । तो आज हमारे सामने सब से बड़ा सवाल यह है कि उस इलाके को जहां पानी की कमी है पानी मुहय्या किया जाये और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर उस इलाके का सर्वे किया जाये तो उस के लिये कोई न कोई अच्छा स्कीम बनायी जा सकती है इस के लिये मैं दो सुझाव हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । मेरा पहला सुझाव तो यह है कि चूंकि इस इलाके में कोई नदी या दरया नहीं है, इसलिये इस इलाके की पानी की कमी को ट्यूब वैल के जरिये ही दूर किया जा सकता है । इसलिये मेरा सजेशन है कि इस इलाके का मुकम्मल सर्वे किया जाये और ट्यूब के मामले पर जोर दिया जाये क्योंकि इस तरीके से ही वहां पानी की कमी दूर हो सकती है ।

दूसरा तरीका लिफ्ट इर्रीगेशन का हो सकता है और मैं इस मिनिस्ट्री का शुक्रगुजार हूं कि इस स्कीम को भी इस इलाके में चालू करने की कोशिश की जा रही है । वहां का खुश्क इलाका है वहां के लोग खेती बाड़ी के दिनों में बरसात के मौसम में आसमान की तरफ ताकते रहते हैं, उन की फसलें पानी की कमी की वजह से आये साल तबाह हो जाती है । मुझे विश्वास है कि अगर मेरी दोनों तजवीजों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जायेगा तो वह लोग इस मुसीबत से बच सकेंगे । उस तमाम इलाके का सर्वे कर के वहां के लिये ट्यूबवैल और लिफ्ट इर्रीगेशन का प्रोग्राम वसीये पैमाने पर बनाया जाना चाहिये ।

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish with all the emphasis at my command to appeal to this Ministry to take a dynamic attitude with regard to inland water development. Items 24 and 56 of List No. I of our Constitution are important to be kept in mind by this Ministry. Item 24 in List I says:

> "Shipping and navigation on inland waterways, declared by Parliament by law to be national waterways, as regards mechanically propelled vessels; the rule of the road on such waterways."

Item 56 says:

> "Regulation and development of inter-State rivers and river valleys to the extent to which such regulation and development under the control of the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest."

So far, 10 years after independence, not a single river has been declared to be a national one. Not a single river has been taken on hand for this purpose.

We have all been familiar with what happened in Canada the other day. St. Lawrence waterway was opened by the Queen of England—and President Eisenhower was there—by which a huge link has been made so far as the United States of America and Canada are concerned. I have referred so often to the Volga Canal which is a great engineering feat in Russia.

I find that pages 6 to 14 of the Report are very illuminating. I have never seen any report which just deals with what they are going to do. There is the Central Water and Power Commission, the Water Wing, the Flood Wing and the Power Wing.

Then, on page 10, it is said:

> "A Hydrographic Survey of the Gomti river (Uttar Pradesh) from

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

Lucknow to its confluence with the Ganga river, a distance of about 336 miles was carried out."

Again, on page 12, we find:

"Central Water and Power Research Station—The Research Station continued its activities in a comprehensive field of research by small scale experiments and otherwise...."

There, again, it is in the experimental stage.

Then, Flood Control Designs—page 14:

"Of these 62 schemes costing Rs. 27·83 crores have already been approved by the Centre for loan assistance."

Even there we are in the stage of approval.

Shri Hathi: The execution has to be done by the States.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Therefore, it is begging the question. If you are going to declare the waterways as national waterways, then the question of expenditure will be yours. It is well worth doing. I may say that very low priority has been given to this. I am really pleading for a higher priority for internal waterways. (*Interruption.*)

Shri Hathi: It pertains to the Transport Ministry.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: And, the reply that it belongs to the Transport Ministry will hardly suffice.

I am going to refer to the good work you have done in the Rajasthan Canal. It is not a mere canal; irrigational facilities will also be given. If, for example, Krishna river is linked up with Pennar—that scheme has been discussed for years together—if that is done, a good bit of a job would have been done and there will be great benefit. The same thing if Godavari can be linked up with Krishna and, finally, if Cauvery can be linked up with Ganga, that will be an ideal to be aimed at. It has been the dream of many great people—and it is not a mere dream because we have had the Gokhale Committee and frequent references have been made to it. They say it is rather difficult. Actually upper reaches of the rivers can be tackled and a complete canal system must be there. Unless you have that you will not be able to give real employment to people in the rural areas. When there is a good navigable river, what it really means is that immediately a number of people are given employment; and, especially in the rural areas, it will give immense benefit.

Actually, we have got 5,000 miles of rivers which might be made navigable by modern internal navigation facilities. It appears that 1,557 miles alone are navigable by vessels of mechanical propulsion.

In the Second Plan, a magnificent provision of Rs. 3 crores only was made for the development of inland water transport and that too only a provision. The Planning Commission subsequently reduced even this small provision. There is a feeling that adequate attention has not been given to this aspect of inland water transport.

15.48 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

So far as the Rajasthan canal is concerned, I am glad that some little headway has been made; 34·6 per cent. of earthwork and 39·0 per cent. of compaction work was done up to the end of December 1959. I am glad that this has been done compared to the lack of achievement in the other fields. I sincerely hope that the Ministry will give higher priority to inland water transport and the canal system. Not only will large areas become irrigable but also a number of people will get employment as boatmen by plying their boats which is one of the cheapest

forms of transport so far as agricultural produce and thinks like grain are concerned. That has been found to be so in America and in Russia and in every other place. That will be the cheapest form of transport for grain, etc. and it will give employment to a number of people.

I find that a report on 'Navigable Waterways of India' has been prepared in 1960. A report has been prepared from 1950 to 1960; a hydrographic survey of the Gomti river has been made from Lucknow to its confluence with the Ganga. That has been precisely the work.

I sincerely hope that the Ministry will give due attention to it and see that high priority is given to inland waters. Even in the Third Plan, nothing is contemplated.

Having said that I will refer to irrigation. There should be a pragmatic approach so far as the Third Plan is concerned. There must be a real definition of the objective, technique and the priorities in planning. The position with regard to irrigation is actually as follows. The total cost of irrigation works included in the First Plan amounted to Rs. 720 crores. The actual expenditure in that period was only Rs. 340 crores. In the Second Plan, the total cost of the new irrigation projects included came to about Rs. 380 crores of which only Rs. 172 crores had been spent. The outlay in the Third Plan on major and medium irrigation projects is estimated to be Rs. 340 crores. We must see that we get the benefits. Nearly 10·4 lakhs of acres of irrigation potential had been created but if we see the actual utilisation, it will come to only 40 per cent. It is rather a sad story. Better utilisation should be made so far as these irrigation facilities are concerned. With better local participation and a maximum outlay of Rs. 100 crores with regard to minor irrigation works, it should be possible to create an additional irrigation potential of about 20 million acres. I hope that the minor irrigation schemes will not be given a go-bye.

I find with regard to water-logging that a good deal of work had been done. Here again, some sort of a survey has been made so far as Punjab is concerned. The Tungabhadra project was referred to by Shri T. Subramanyam and actually the execution is much behind planning.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Water-logging will also mean the creation of ravines, like the great ravines in Madhya Pradesh which are there as a result of erosion and the dacoits are using them as a useful hiding places. To stop erosion and prevent such ravines coming up, there must be a comprehensive scheme with regard to water-logging.

With your leave, Sir, I will now come to the power situation. The target for the Second Plan was 3·5 million kws. of which 2·1 million were to be hydro-electric and 1·4 million thermal power. There again the actual achievement has been 1·1 million kws. Of these 2:5 million kws.—the Second Plan target—2:9 million kws. was to be achieved in the public sector and the rest in the private sector. The present indication is that there will be only 3 million kws. The rate of growth was referred to by the hon. Deputy Minister. It is no doubt that once you make power available, the demand will also increase. What is the power position in India today? I interrupted the hon. Deputy Minister to point the *per capita* consumption which is the least in the world; compared to 1,573 kws in U.K. and 3,695 in U.S.A., it is 50 kws. here.

Shri Hathi: I did say that it should be doubled.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I am supporting it. I have no doubt that he will be able to do it and that there will also be nuclear power stations. The Neyveli project is going to increase power consumption so far as the South India is concerned.

Mr. Chairman: He must conclude now.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I will finish in a second. I think it is going to be attempted in the Third Plan to double the consumption. A reply was given that the industrial consumption is increasing.

It is true that we must have big dams and major schemes but the greatest care must be taken when they are started. We know what amount of loss of life and material took place when a big dam collapsed in France recently. While big dams are welcome, they must be scrutinised properly and they should leave nothing to be desired. Side by side, I have no doubt that the minor dams such as the little Japanese or the Swiss dams, have also their role to play whereby wherever there is a gradient and water is coming down, they tap the water power and use it.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया । मैं केवल एक विषय पर इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कैनाल वाटर डिस्पूट के बारे में पाकिस्तान ने जो आपत्तियां की हैं सम्भवतः कामनवैल्थ प्राइम मिनिस्टर कान्फ्रेन्स के अवसर पर प्रधान मंत्रियों का जो सम्मेलन होने वाला है, उस में इस पर विचार भी होगा । समाचारपत्रों में यह भी छपा है कि वर्ल्ड बैंक ने कोई एक प्रोपोजल तैयार किया है । दोनों प्रधान मंत्रियों का उस पर समझौता होगा । उस एग्रीमेंट पर हस्ताक्षर होंगे । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में केवल यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम लोगों ने पाकिस्तान के साथ बहुत रियायत की है । रियायत करते चले जाते हैं । पहली गलती हिन्दुस्तान ने यह की कि १९५१ में वर्ल्ड बैंक ने जो सुझाव रखा था, उस को हिन्दुस्तान ने तो मान लिया, लेकिन पाकिस्तान ने उस को नहीं माना । इस से पाकिस्तान को फायदा हुआ । हिन्दुस्तान को नुकसान हुआ । एक बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती कि अगर लोक सभा की छत पर पानी बरसता है तो इस पानी पर क्या लोक सभा का अधिकार नहीं होगा ? इस पानी पर अधिकार लोक सभा का होगा, न कि लाहौर में रहने वाले लोगों का होगा ।

पाकिस्तान की एक आपत्ति यह थी कि काश्मीर से जो छः नदियां निकलती है, उन में से तीन का, जिन को कि ईस्टर्न रिवर्स कहा जाता है, पानी हिन्दुस्तान ले लेकिन उस पानी में से अधिक से अधिक पानी उसी को दिया जाये । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि काश्मीर के पानी पर काश्मीर का अधिकार है, हिन्दुस्तान के पानी पर हिन्दुस्तान का अधिकार है । किसी दूसरे का उस पर अधिकार नहीं हो सकता है । पाकिस्तान ने दूसरी आपत्ति इस सम्बन्ध में यह रखी है कि काश्मीर में चनाब और रावी के ऊपर डैम नहीं बना सकते हैं । उस पानी का उपयोग बिजली उत्पादन करने के काम में नहीं कर सकते हैं । ये दोनों पाकिस्तान के आब्जैक्शन हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि काश्मीर की नदियां हमारी हैं । उस पानी पर हमारा पूरा अधिकार है । हम उस पानी का काश्मीर भूखंड में जल विद्युत उत्पादन के वास्ते पूरा पूरा उपयोग कर सकते हैं, खेती के काम में उस पानी का इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं और काश्मीर के बाहर अगर हमारी नदियों का पानी जाता है तो उस पर पाकिस्तान का पूरा अधिकार है । उस पानी का वह जिस तरह से भी चाहे उपयोग कर सकता है । यह एक मौलिक बात है । मैं ने आप के सामने रखी है । मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि १९५१ में जो गलती हम ने की है, उस गलती की पुनरावृत्ति हमें नहीं करनी चाहिये । पाकिस्तान एक तो मंगला डैम बना रहा है जो कि वैस्ट पाकिस्तान में है । उस में हमारी भूमि जा रही है । एक कर्णफूली डैम ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में बना रहा है, उस में भी हमारी भूमि जा रही है । इस तरह से आप देखें तो आप को पता चलेगा कि हम उसे कंसेशन पर कंसेशन दिये जा रहे हैं । लेकिन हमारी जो

समस्या है, वह हल नहीं हो पा रही है । फर्रखा बैरेज की समस्या है । कलकत्ता पोर्ट जो इतना बड़ी पोर्ट है जिस पर कि चार अरब रुपया हिन्दुस्तान का लगा हुआ है, वह बिल्कुल तबाह हो रहा है । वहां पर केवल सात फीट पानी है और जहाज आ जा नहीं सकते हैं । फर्रखा बैरेज का दो तिहाई लाभ पाकिस्तान लेगा और एक तिहाई हमारे हिस्से में आयेगा इस एक तिहाई पर भी आपत्ति की जाती है । मैं इस सदन से और प्रधान मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि हम उसी समझौते के भागी हो सकते हैं जिस समझौते के अनुसार अगर पाकिस्तान सहूलियत उठाना चाहता है तो हिन्दुस्तान को भी सहूलियत प्राप्त हो । अगर मंगला डेम बनता है, कर्णफूली डैम बनता है और हिन्दुस्तान की जमीन उन में जाती है तो हिन्दुस्तान का पानी जो उन में जाता है, उस पर हमारा पूरा अधिकार है । हमें पूरा अधिकार है कि बंगाजी का पानी हम फर्रखा बैरेज पर ले जायें । बंगाजी का पानी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार से बह कर जाता है उस पर हमारा पूरा अधिकार है । काश्मीर की जो छः नदियां हैं उन नदियों के पानी पर भी हमारा पूरा अधिकार है । और उस का हम जैसे चाहें उपयोग कर सकते हैं । इसलिये जो आपत्तियां पाकिस्तान ने उठाई हैं उन में कोई आधार नहीं है, कोई भी वजन नहीं है ।

16 hrs.

अगर हम आज पाकिस्तान की इस बात को मान लेते हैं तो सभापति महोदय, आप को मालूम है कि नेपाल से भी हमारा समझौता हुआ है । वहां पर भी हमारी योजना बन रही है । वहां पर भी यही आधार लागू करना हम को पड़ेगा । जब हम ने नेपाल के साथ एक एग्रीमेंट कर लिया है तो क्यों नहीं उसी प्रकार का एग्रीमेंट हम पाकिस्तान के साथ मंगला डैम और कर्णफूली डैम के बारे में कर लेते हैं, उसी प्रकार की संधि क्यों नहीं कर लेते हैं, उसी प्रकार का समझौता क्यों नहीं कर लेते हैं । अगर नेपाल को बिजली की आवश्यकता है तो हम उसे बिजली देने जा रहे हैं, अगर उस को पानी की आवश्यकता है तो पानी देने जा रहे हैं । लेकिन कर्णफूली योजना में, मगला डैम योजना में हमें पाकिस्तान क्या देने जा रहा है ? वह हमारा पानी भी लेगा, भूमि भी लेगा, तो बदले में हमें क्या देगा ? कुछ भी नहीं देगा । इसलिये मैं बड़े ही नम्र शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूं कि १९५१ में जो गलती हम ने की थी, उस की पुनरावृत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये । अगर हम ने फिर गलती की तो उस से हमारे अधिकारों पर एक प्रकार से आघात पहुंचेगा और आघात ही नहीं पहुंचेगा बल्कि नेपाल और भूटान इत्यादि के साथ आप ने जो सन्धि की है, वे भी इस आधार पर कहेंगे कि हमें भी सहूलियतें और वही सहूलियतें दो जोकि पाकिस्तान को दी हैं । उस वक्त आप क्या जवाब देंगे ।

आप की सीमा पर तीन देश बैठे हुए हैं । भूटान है, नेपाल है, चीन है । साथ ही साथ पाकिस्तान भी है । आप को सब की तरफ एक ही निगाह से देखना होगा । आप की नीति में एकरूपता होनी चाहिये । ऐसा न हो कि पाकिस्तान के बारे में तो आप एक नीति का अनुसरण करें, नेपाल के साथ दूसरी नीति का, भूटान के साथ तीसरी नीति का और चीन के साथ किसी और ही नीति का । जहां तक वैदेशिक सम्बन्ध का ताल्लुक है, उस की महानता इस में है कि हम एक ही नीति का अनुसरण करें । एक ही दृष्टि से विचार करें । हमारी जितनी नदियां उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं वे सब नेपाल से आती हैं । असम में जितनी नदियां हैं, सब चीन की तरफ से आती हैं, नागा एरिया की तरफ से आती हैं । पाकिस्तान में हमारी नदियां काश्मीर की तरफ से जाती हैं । यह प्रश्न ऐसा नहीं है कि इस पर हम थोड़ा थोड़ा कर के विचार करें, एक बार हमें डेफिनिटली किसी कनक्लूशन पर

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

पहुंचना होगा । पाटिल साहब ने कहा था कि १९६२ के बाद हम पानी नहीं देंगे । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप बिना एग्रीमेंट सन् १९६० में कैसे पानी दे रहे हैं । १९५८ में आप ने एग्रीमेंट नहीं किया । १९५९ में नहीं किया । १९५९ के आखिर में जा कर एक एग्रिमेंट कर के आप ने पानी देना शुरू कर दिया । यह लोक सभा भारत वर्ष का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है और हम देश के सामने जिम्मेदार हैं । कोई समझौता होना चाहिये जिस के आधार पर पानी दिया जाये । अगर कोई समझौता नहीं होता है तो आज से हमें पानी देना बन्द कर देना चाहिये । किस एग्रीमेंट के अनुसार आप पानी दे रहे हैं ? आप पानी देते जाते हैं, पैसा नहीं मिलता है ।

हाफ़िज़ मुहम्मद इब्राहीम जो ने लास्ट यीयर कहा था कि ह्यूमैनिटेरियन प्वाइंट आफ व्यू से हम पाकिस्तान को पानी देना चाहते हैं ताकि उन के यहां खेती हो सके । क्या हमारा ह्यूमैनिटेरियन प्वाइंट आफ व्यू नहीं है ? हमारे यहां भी ईस्ट बंगाल से लोग आये हैं । वैस्ट बंगाल में हमारा इतना बड़ा पोर्ट है जिस पर चार अरब रूपया लगा हुआ है, उस का सत्यानाश हो रहा है, उस के लिये हम को पानी नहीं मिलता है, क्या यह ह्यूमैनिटेरियन प्वाइंट आफ व्यू नहीं है कि उसके लिये हमें पानी मिले ? अगर पाकिस्तान में रहने वाले लोग आदमी हैं तो क्या हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाले आदमी नहीं हैं । हम भी आदमी हैं । अगर उन को प्यास लगती है, तो हमें भी प्यास लगती है । उन को जमीन के लिये अगर पानी चाहिये तो हमें भी अपनी जमीन के लिये पानी चाहिये ।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस दृष्टि से आप ने नेपाल भूटान आदि से समझौता किया है, उसी दृष्टि से पाकिस्तान के साथ भी करें । आप अगर ने यह स्वीकार किया कि काश्मीर की नदियों का जो पानी है, उस पर पाकिस्तान का अधिकार है तो कल आप को यह भी स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा और इस को स्वीकार करने के लिये आप तैयार रहें कि काश्मीर भी उन का है । कल वे कहेंगे कि काश्मीर से आने वाला पानी उन का है, तो इसी आधार पर काश्मीर भी उन का है । इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप कहें कि काश्मीर का पानी काश्मीर का है, हिन्दुस्तान का है, हमारा है ।

श्री र० चं० व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप का कृतज्ञ हूं कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया है । मैं राजस्थान के सम्बन्ध में ही अपनी बात कहूंगा । विद्युत और सिंचाई मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में अन्य बातें इस सदन के कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कह दी हैं, इस वास्ते मैं उन के बारे में कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता हूं ।

राजस्थान ऐसा राज्य है जो भिन्न भिन्न रियासतों से मिल कर बना है । रियासतें पिछड़ी हुई थीं इसलिये राजस्थान भी पिछड़ा हुआ था । पिछड़ा हुआ होने के साथ ही राजस्थान ने अभी पिछले साल प्रजातांत्रिक विकेन्द्रीकरण की योजना शुरू की है । उस योजना के साथ ही राजस्थान अपनी तरक्की कर रहा है, अपना नया नक्शा बना रहा है । उस नये नक्शे में सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय का भी बहुत बड़ा भाग है । यों कहना चाहिये कि अगर सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय अपना हाथ खींच लेता है तो राजस्थान का विकास जो है वह वहीं का वहीं ठप हो जायेगा । राजस्थान की चम्बल योजना और राजस्थान नहर ये ऐसी दो बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें हैं कि जिस पर राजस्थान की औद्योगिक प्रगति निर्भर करती है और साथ ही साथ खेती

के मामले में जो वह आत्मनिर्भर बनना चाहता है, वह निर्भर करता है । राजस्थान कनाल तो संसार की सब से बड़ी नहर है और इस नहर से ऐसी ऐसी जगह पानी जायेगा जहां जहां कि आज पीने तक के लिये पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है । जिस हिस्से में आबादी भी बहुत कम जगहों पर है, जो हिस्सा वीरान सा पड़ा हुआ है, जैसलमेर जो राजस्थान का एक ऐतिहासिक नगर है, वहां से यह नहर जायेगी । सन्तोष का विषय है कि सिंचाई मंत्रालय राजस्थान नहर के निर्माण के बारे में काफी सतर्क है और उस की प्रगति की ओर काफी ध्यान दिया जा रहा है । समय समय पर उस के विकास की सूचनायें मिलती रहती हैं । योजना में गांधी सागर की बिजली का काम करीब करीब समाप्त सा है और उस की बिजली आने वाली है । भाखरा की बिजली राजस्थान में पहुंच रही है और उस का काम भी चल रहा है । गांधी सागर की बिजली के बारे में मुझे एक बात निवेदन करनी है कि जो सर्वे राजस्थान में उसे ले जाने के लिये की गई है उस में चित्तौड़ छोड़ दिया गया है, उस जगह से इस लाइन को उदयपुर को ले जा रहे हैं, इस वास्ते बहुत से औद्योगिक नगर छूट जाते हैं । चित्तौड़ एक ऐतिहासिक नगर है और वहां पर उद्योगों के विकास की काफी गुंजाइश है । उस के बाद कपासन भी अच्छा व्यापारिक कस्बा है और अगर वहां बिजली पहुंच जाये तो उस का विकास होने की अधिक सम्भावना है । उस के पास भोपाल सागर में एक शुगर फैक्ट्री चलती है । उस के बाद एक और कस्बा है फतेहनगर, जोकि व्यापारिक कस्बा है । तो यह जो सर्वे हुआ है, उस को अगर इन थोड़े से कस्बों की ओर मोड़ दिया जाये तो जो कस्बे वीरान पड़े हुए हैं, उन में जिन्दगी आ जायेगी और वहां पर उद्योग फलेंगे और फूलेंगे ।

अब मैं अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र की बात कहूं । चित्तौड़ से केवल ३० मील आगे मेरा चुनाव क्षेत्र है भीलवाड़ा । भील वाड़ा राजस्थान का एक ऐसा औद्योगिक नगर है कि जिस में माइका काफी मिलता है, सोप स्टोन है, बेरिल और ऐटमिक एनर्जी आदि धातुएं काफी सामान वहां उपलब्ध है । उदयपुर जावर माइन्स के विकास के लिये बिजली जा रही है । बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन अगर इस ३० मील के स्थान को भी उस में ले लिया जाता तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता । मैं दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि इस मामले में खास तौर पर तवज्जह दी जावे ।

सिंचाई विभाग ने एक अच्छा काम भारत सेवक समाज के जरिये शुरू किया है और वह यह कि मजदूरों की सहकारी समितियां बना बना कर उन के द्वारा निर्माण कार्य की शुरुआत की है । वह अच्छा काम है और खुशी की बात है कि वह प्रगति कर रहा है । ज्यों ज्यों सरकारी समितियां स्वावलम्बी होती जाती हैं भारत सेवक समाज उन को आत्म निर्भर बनाता जाता है । इस मामले को सब जगह अधिक से अधिक बल मिलना चाहिये और इस ओर ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रगति होनी चाहिये ।

श्री काशीनाथ पांडे (हाता) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आप का अनुग्रही हूं कि आप ने मुझे इस अवसर पर थोड़ा सा समय दे दिया । मैं केवल यह बात कहना चाहता हूं कि विशेष तौर पर मेरा सम्बन्ध गंडक कैनाल से है जो कि पूर्वी यू० पी० से हो कर बिहार तक जायेगी । एक बात यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी भाग में पहले से ही सिंचाई का बहुत कम इन्तजाम है । गरीब देहातों का एरिया है । अमूमन वहां सूखा और बाढ़ से फसल नष्ट हो जाती है । पहली बात तो यह है कि पहले वहां नहरों के जरिये सिंचाई का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं था, रिहन्द डैम बना, सोचा यह गया कि वहां से बिजली सस्ते दामों पर मिलेगी, लेकिन जब अलमूनियम फैक्ट्री लगाई गई जो हमारे लिये एक अच्छी चीज है, सारी बिजली उस में चली गई ।

[श्री काशीनाथ पांडे]

मैं वहां के विकास के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि जब तक पूर्वी क्षेत्र में छोटे छोटे उद्योग धन्धे बिजली से चलने वाले नहीं लगेंगे तब तक वहां की गरीबी दूर नहीं हो सकती । अब रिहन्द डैम की बिजली तो मिलेगी, नहीं, इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर वहां पर कई थर्मल प्लैन्ट लगा दिये जायं, जिससे कि बिजली पैदा हो सके, तो उस का प्रबन्ध वहां के लिए जरूर करना चाहिये ।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि जो गंडक की नहर केवल थोड़े से एरिया से हो कर जायेगी और उस के बाद बहुत सा भाग ऐसा रह जायेगा जहां ट्यूब वैल्स से सिंचाई की जरूरत होगी । वहां के किसान इतने गरीब हैं कि वह बिजली का पेमेन्ट नहीं कर सकते । उन के पास थोड़ा सा रुपया है इसलिए वह सिंचाई का पानी नहीं ले पाते हैं । मैं ने यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट के सामने भी इस चीज को रखा था और उस ने कुछ रियायत इस सम्बन्ध में की भी है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि दरअस्ल बात यह है कि अगर आप यू० पी० के पूर्वी जिलों के लिए थोड़ा सा कंसेशन या सब्सिडी के तौर पर किसानों के लिए कुछ प्रबन्ध करवा सकें, तो ट्यूब वेल्स के जरिये बहुत बड़ा भाग सिंचाई के अन्दर आ जाने से वहां उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है । जब कभी सूखे या पाले से लोगों को नुक्सान पहुंचता है तो एक समस्या हो जाती है । मेरा खयाल है कि इतनी सुविधाओं के बाद वहां पर काफी चीजें पैदा हो सकती हैं ।

तीसरी चीज मुझे यह कहनी है आप की जो गंडक कैनाल्स बनने वाली हैं वह किसी न किसी की जमीन में हो कर जायेंगी और जो कैनाल से बहुत से लोगों को लाभ होगा । मैं ने देखा है कि एक छोटी सी कैनाल यू० पी० सरकार ने भी गंडक से निकाली है । वह मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र में पड़ती है । वहां बहुत से काश्तकार ऐसे हैं जिन्हें निकली हुई जमीन का कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं मिला है । जिस समय कैनाल निकालने की बात शुरू होगी तो बहुत से किसान ऐसे होंगे, जिन की जमीनों पर कैनाल बनेगी और उन को कम्पेन्सेशन देने का सवाल आयेगा, इसलिए आप इस चीज को दिमाग में रखें । एक आदमी तो जमीन से बेदखल हो जायेगा तो दूसरे का उस से लाभ होगा । इस से उन लोगों में असन्तोष पैदा हो ही जाता है जिन की जमीनें निकलती है । इस की तरफ आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए । या तो उन्हें निकली हुई जमीनों के बदले में दूसरी जमीन दी जाय या फिर उन्हें कम्पेन्सेशन जल्दी मिल जाय ताकि उन्हें शांति हो ।

Shri Kamal Singh (Buxar): Sir, I wanted to focus the attention of the House on the Sone Remodelling Scheme, but as the matter was referred to by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh and answered by the hon. Deputy Minister, I don not think it will be necessary to place all the details before the House. I would just submit one thing. The hon. Deputy Minister stated that the Ministry has recommended it as a fit case for remodelling and that work should be started soon. I have only to submit very humbly that the matter is now not quite in the hands of the Irrigation Ministry; it is beyond them. It actually awaits the sanction of the Government.

I can conjecture what is keeping the Government from sanctioning the scheme. It is possibly the argument that Bihar has already two irrigation schemes the Gandak and Kosi under execution and why therefore should be a third scheme like the Sone Remodelling Scheme. This is a popular misconception and I would like to submit that the Sone Remodelling Scheme, as its very name indicates is not an irrigation scheme. It is one of conservation and remodelling. If this remodelling is not taken up, as the hon. Deputy Minister himself has seen, deep fissures, having appeared

in the anicut and the same being deeply silted, a time might come when the whole Sone canal system might be a failure.

In this regard, we have a case in the Krishna delta when in 1952 owing to unprecendented floods, the anicut was washed away and we lost four of our leading engineers while they were trying to hold the breach. Thousands of acres of standing crop were destroyed and Government had to rush in and construct the present Krishna Barrage. We have this lesson before us and I would humbly submit that we should take care to see that it is not repeated in the case of the Sone canals where the conditions are so much alike.

I would like to plead through you that there should be clear appreciation of this fact and not only the scheme should be sanctioned, but preliminary work on the new Barrage entailing a minimum cost of Rs. 3 crores should be started without delay. I say this mainly because of two factors. Firstly, if the preliminary work is undertaken before the Rihand waters are released, which would certainly be by next summer, it would mean saving of labour and money. The Rihand is a tributory of the Sone. Secondly, if the preliminary work is started immediately, this would be combining the road and bridge and this will mean a saving of Rs. 1 crore, which independently would cost Rs. 3 crores. The Grand Trunk Road which is a National Highway cannot wait without a bridge for long and the authorities are keen to start this work independently if the Sone Remodelling Scheme is delayed.

For these reasons, I would humbly submit that there should be appreciation of this fact and there should not be any misconception that the Sone remodelling scheme is one of irrigation: it is one of conservation.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): The hon. Deputy Minister did not mention anything about the Srisailam hydro-electric project. The hon. Minister may refer to it in his reply.

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम) : जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, आज इस वक्त जो मुबाहिसा खत्म हो रहा है उसको मैं ने एक खास दिलचस्पी के साथ सुना। मुझे खुशी है कि वह मेरे अपने लिए और मेरी मिनिस्ट्री के लिए बहुत मुफीद साबित हो सकता है । कोई होस्टाइल क्रिटिसिज्म नहीं किया गया है, बल्कि जरूरतों का इजहार किया गया है । मशविरे दिये गये है और मशविरा हमेशा ऐसी चीज है कि जिसकी इन्सान को कद्र होनी चाहिए और उस पर जहां तक हो सके अमल होना चाहिए ।

इस के बाद सब से पहले मैं भाखड़ा के मुताल्लिक कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं । अभी हमारे एक दोस्त ने इस बहस में भाखड़ा के मुताल्लिक यह फरमाया कि उस में जो मिसहैप हुआ उसकी असल वजह दरियाफ्त करने के लिए एक कमेटी बनायी गयी । मैं समझता हूं कि मेम्बरान को याद होगा कि इसके ऊपर हाउस में एक स्टेटमेंट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से दिया गया था, मैं ने उसको इस हाउस में पढ़ा था । उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट होनी थी वह हो गयी और उस में से कुछ आज के अखबार में छपा है, और उस छपे हुए की बिना पर मेरे दोस्त ने उसके मुताल्लिक कुछ इरशाद फरमाया था । वह रिपोर्ट उस कमेटी की है जिसको कि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने बनाया था । और उसकी रिपोर्ट उन्हीं को जानी थी और उन्हीं को गयी । मेरे पास आज आये, कल आये, परसों आये, वहां से आयेगी । लेकिन अभी मैं या मेरी मिनिस्ट्री उसके कंटेंट्स से पूरी तरह वाकिफ नहीं है । अखबार में मैं ने भी आज पढ़ लिया है । उसके सिलसिले में एक खास बात की तरफ आपके जरिये से मैम्बरान की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं, और वह यह है कि एक वक्त था कि भाखड़ा डैम के मुताल्लिक हाउस में एक मुबाहिसा हुआ था और उस मुबाहिसे में जो तकरीरें हुई उनके अन्दर बहुत सी मायूसियों का और बहुत से खतरों का जिक्र

[हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम]

किया गया, और मुझ को यह मशविरा देने की भी कोशिश की गयी कि मैं बाहर से इस मुसीबत को दूर करने के लिये इमदाद हासिल करूं । और ऐसी तदबीर करूं कि कहीं बाहर से कोई एक्स्पर्ट आये । मैं ने उस वक्त मेम्बरान के उस फरमाने का यह जवाब दिया था कि मैं वह इन्सान हूं कि जो इस पर ऐतमाद करता हूं कि जो कुछ मैं कर सकता हूं मैं खुद करूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के इंजीनियर इतने काबिल हों कि जो मुश्किलात उन के सामने आयें उन को वह खुद हल कर सकें और मैं समझता था कि वह हल कर सकेंगे । जिस वक्त से यह पार्लियामेंट शुरू हुई है मैं यहां उस के मुताल्लिक दो मर्तबा बयान पेश कर चुका हूं, और मैं आज यह कहने की पोजीशन में हूं कि जो मुसीबत भाखरा पर आई थी वह उन्हीं इंजिनियरों के जरिये जो वहां काम करते थे दूर हो गई और अब वह बात बाकी नहीं है । मैं समझता हूं कि अब वहां कोई किसी किस्म का खतरा बाकी नहीं है और जिस तरह से आयन्दा का काम चलना चाहिये था उसी तरह से चलेगा, पावर हाउस से बिजली मिलेगी और पानी भी मिलेगा । जो प्रोग्राम था वह पूरा होगा । उस वक्त जो मैं ने उस के मुताल्लिक गुजारिश की थी मैं ने कहा था कि करीब ५५ लाख का नुकसान होगा, लेकिन कुछ लोगों का खयाल था कि ८६ लाख का नुकसान होगा या एक करोड़ का होगा । लेकिन वह काम जो मैं ने अन्दाजा लगाया था उस से भी कम में हो गया । अब पावर हाउस भी ठीक है, हाइस्ट चैम्बर भी ठीक है, गैलेरीज भी ठीक है और जहां जो काम होना चाहिये था वह हो रहा है । और मैं समझता हूं कि अब यह अनब्रेटफुलनेस होगी अगर मैं उस इंजिनियर को जोकि इस काम के इन्चार्ज थे और जो अफसर और इंजिनियर उन के साथ काम कर रहे थे और जो स्टाफ उन के साथ काम कर रहा था, और जो मिलिटरी के लोग हम को मदद देने के लिये आये, उन को मुबारकबाद न दूं । मैं उन सब को अपनी तरफ से मुबारकबाद देता हूं । और मैं चाहता हूं कि आयन्दा जो मुश्किलात उन के सामने आयेंगी उन का वह खुद ही मुकाबला करेंगे और उन को हल करने में इसी तरह से कामयाब होंगे जिस तरह से कि इस बार कामयाब हुए है ।

इस के बाद मैं दूसरी गुजारिश करूंगा । गोकि मैं उसे करना नहीं चाहता था। मगर मुझ को वह करनी पड़ रही है बिलखसूस इसलिये कि एक भाई ने अपनी तकरीर में उस का जिक्र किया है, और वह है कैनाल वाटर का मसला । हमेशा मुझे इस बात का अफसोस रहा है कि जब कभी भी इस सदन में यह सवाल आता है तो मैं इस के बारे में ऐसी बात नहीं कह पाता जिस से कि मेम्बरान को सैटिसफैक्शन हो । मगर कुछ मसलिहतों का ताकाजा रहा कि मैं असल बात आप से नहीं कह सका ।

मेरे दोस्त ने फरमाया और सही फरमाया कि हम पाकिस्तान की नहरों को पानी देते है वह इसलिये कि हम वहां के जो आदमी है उन से हमदर्दी रखते है और साथ ही यह भी फरमाया कि यहां के जो आदमी है उन के लिये हम हमदर्दी नहीं रखते । मगर मैं जनाब के जरिये अपने उन भाई की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं कि यह सवाल तो उठता ही नहीं है । मैं इस को यू कहूंगा कि जब दूसरी जगह के आदमियों से मुझे हमदर्दी है तो मुझे अपने यहां के आदमियों से तो पहले हमदर्दी होगी । मैं समझता हूं कि जो इस के मुताल्लिक इस तरह के खयालात पैदा हो रहे हैं वह नहीं होने चाहियें और मेम्बरान को गवर्नमेंट को भी नेकनीयत समझना चाहिये । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि मशविरा न दिया जाये । मैं ने तो अर्ज किया कि मशविरा तो बहुत कीमती चीज है, लेकिन उसी के साथ मसलिहत को भी

समझना चाहिये । वर्ल्ड बैंक के जरिये हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के इस मामले पर गौर हो रहा है । और यह जो हो रहा है उस की निस्बत इन तीनों पार्टीज में यह समझौता है कि जब तक वह गुफ्तगू होगी, जब तक वह खत्म नहीं होगी, उस वक्त तक उन में से कोई भी किसी बात को कहीं जाहिर नहीं करेगा, बयान नहीं करेगा । वह सीक्रेट रहेगी । यह एक बात है । दूसरी बात यह है कि मैं यह भी समझता हूं कि ऐसी बातों को सीक्रेट रखना पब्लिक इन्ट्रेस्ट में है । पब्लिक इन्ट्रेस्ट इसी बात का मुतकाजी है—वह इसी का तकाजा करता है, डिमांड करता है कि इस किस्म की बातों को, जोकि इस किस्म के मामलों में हों, किसी-न-किसी वक्त पब्लिक को जाहिर न किया जाये और वे जाहिर नहीं होने चाहियें । इस बात को सामने रखते हुए मैं अपने को इस काबिल नहीं पाता हूं कि मैं इस सिलसिले में कुछ और कहूं । मगर हां, एक बार इस हाउस में हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक तकरीर में एक बात इरशाद फरमाई थी कि पाकिस्तान ने चन्द उन बातों में से ,जो तय हो चुकी थीं, उन के खिलाफ अपनी तरफ से कुछ कहना शुरू किया है और वह उस में कुछ और चाहने लगा है । यह बात इस हाउस के सामने आ चुकी है । सो वह भी वाकया है : लेकिन मैं, या कोई भी, उस की बिना पर यह नहीं समझता कि सारी इमारत गिर गई । मैं समझता हूं कि एक तीसरी जमायत हमारे और उन के दरमियान है और उस ने मेरे नजदीक निहायत दियानतदारी के साथ इस बात की कोशिश की है कि इस मामले का किसी तरीके से फैसला हो जाये । मैं अपनी तरफ से न तो उस को और न पाकिस्तान को इस बात का कोई गलत मौका दूंगा कि किसी बात के लिये मुझे जिम्मेदार ठहराया जाये । जब मैं अपने बारे में कहता हूं, तो सिर्फ इब्राहीम साहब को नहीं कहता हूं, बल्कि मैं सब को कहता हूं—यहां की लेजिस्लेचर को कहता हूं और हिन्दुस्तान के आदमियों को भी कहता हूं । इसलिये मैं माफी चाहता हूं कि मैं उस की निस्बत और कुछ नहीं कहूंगा । जो कुछ मैं ने अर्ज कर दिया है , वह गालिबन उसके लिये काफी है ।

मैं ने अभी अर्ज किया था मुबाहसे के मुताल्लिक कि उस में से एक बात को मैं ने चुना और वह यह है कि जो मुबाहसा यहां हुआ है, उस में मेरे नजदीक प्रोमिनेंस इस बात को मिली है कि इरिगेशन का यूटिलाइजेशन नहीं होता है । प्रामिनेंट फैक्टर उस मुबाहसे का यह था । एक बात माफी मांगने के लिये मैं यह भी अर्ज करूंगा कि जितनी बातें इस दौरान में कही गई हैं, वे मेरे सामने आ गई हैं, लेकिन जाहिर है कि मैं उन सब की निस्बत अर्ज नहीं कर सकता हूं उतने वक्त के अन्दर, जो कि मुझे जवाब देने के लिये मिला है । उन में से मुझे कुछ छोड़ देनी पड़ेंगी । मैं अपने सिलेक्शन में से अर्ज करूंगा । और यह भी हो सकता है उसके लिये, मैं माफी मांगता हूं , मैं आखिर इन्सान हूं—कि किसी बात को मैं ने ज्यादा अहम समझ लिया और मेम्बरान ने उस को इतना अहम न समझा हो । मैं ने उस को छोड़ दिया और किसी दूसरी चीज को ले लिया । वह गलती भी मुझ से हो सकती है । उसके लिये भी मैं माफी चाहता हूं ।

यूटिलाइजेशन की निस्बत मैं ने अर्ज किया कि उस के बारे में मैं ठहर कर कहूंगा, इसलिये कि मैं चाहता हूं कि उस की पूरी मुकम्मल तस्वीर सामने रख दूं और यह रख दूं कि यूटिलाइजेशन की पोजीशन कल कहां थी और आज कहां है । उस से मेम्बरान को यह मालूम होगा कि हां, फिलवाकया हम ने इस मामले में कितनी बड़ी तरक्की की है । मैं दावा करता हूं । इस बात का कि इस मिनिस्ट्री ने और स्टेटस ने, जिन के सुपुर्द यह काम है, इस मामले में बड़ी तरक्की की

[हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम]

है और उस तरक्की को मैं हाउस के सामने रखता हूं। लेकिन मैं भी जरा ठहरता हूं और दूसरी बात के मुताल्लिक कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं।

बिजली की बाबत मेरे आनरेबल भाई डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब फरमा चुके हैं, लेकिन शायद उन्होंने वह एक बात न कही हो, जो कि मैं अर्ज करने वाला था उस के मुताल्लिक। वह बीच में मुझे याद आ गई थी और वह मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। बहस में इस बात का जिक्र किया गया कि बिजली की कीमत ज्यादा है और बिलखसूस स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज और एग्रीकल्चर के कामों में जो बिजली इस्तेमाल की जाती है, उस की कीमत बहुत ज्यादा है। एक और मुबाहसे के सिलसिले में मैं ने यहां फिगर्ज कोट किये थे और दिखलाया था कि कुल हिन्दुस्तान में जहां तक कि एग्रीकल्चर का ताल्लुक है, उसके लिये भी और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये भी बमुकाबल और चीजों की कीमत के बिजली की कीमत कम है। लेकिन मैं इस मामले में मेम्बरान की कनटेन्शन से मुत्तफिक हूं कि वह ज्यादा है। मैं मानता हूं कि वह ज्यादा तो है उसी के साथ मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि कि जिस तरीके से भी हो, वह कम हो। मैं यह बतलाऊंगा कि हम ने एक कमेटी बिठा रखी है इस काम के लिये। उस के सुपुर्द यह काम है। उस के मेम्बर यहां भी बठे हैं। वे भी समझ रहे होंगे। नाम लेने की इस वक्त जरूरत नहीं है, लेकिन इस वक्त भी वे यहां हैं। उस कमेटी में सरकारी आदमी भी हैं और हमारी पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर भी हैं और हम को यह तलाश है कि जिस तरीके से भी हो, जहां से भी हो, जिस सूरत में भी मुमकिन हो, हम इस काम को जिस तरह भी कर सकते हों और जिस हद तक उस कीमत को डाउन ले जा सकते हों, जितना नफा उस क्लास को पहुंचा सकते हों, वह हम पहुंचायें।

श्री बृजवक्त राय : (खेरी) : शुक्रिया।

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : अब मैं यूटिलाइजेशन के बारे में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। उस को यू मुलाहिजा फरमायें कि सन १९५०-५१ में हमारे यहां पोटेंशियल क्रीएटिड जो था, वह ५१ मिलियन से कुछ ज्यादा था और उस में से यूटिलाइजेशन हुआ २२ मिलयन—**आउट आफ ५१ मिलियन एंड मोर दैन ५१ मिलियन** सिर्फ २२ मिलियन का यूटिलाइजेशन हुआ था यानी यूटिलाइजेशन जो था, वह पोटेंशियल क्रीएटिड का ४३ परसेंट था।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : बहुत कम था। **व्हाट वाज दि रीजन** ?

हाफ़िज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : मैं दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि आखिर मैं मेम्बर साहबान मुझ से सवाल कर लें, लेकिन जब तक मैं इस बात को कह रहा हूं, उस वक्त तक वे कोई सवाल न करें। और अगर जरा इन्तजार करें, तो जवाब मेरी तकरीर देती चलेगी और इस लिये उनकी सवाल की जरुरत ना होगी।

अब यह सवाल इस काम के करने वालों—इस मिनिस्ट्री—के सामने आया। चार दफा या पांच दफा। ये जो सेमिनार होते हैं इंजीनियरों के, यह मसला उन के सामने आया और उस में उन्होंने एक सब कमेटी बनाई इस मसले के मुताल्लिक और उस के बाद मिनिस्ट्री ने एक कमेटी मुकर्रर की कि जो हर स्टेट में जा कर, वहां के मुकामी हालात को देखकर, वहां की रुकावटों को जान कर के, वहां की जरूरतों को महसूस कर के, अपने नजदीक जो कुछ मुनासिब समझती हो, वह अपनी राय दे। उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट हुई। उस के बाद यहां एक स्टेप लिया गया, एक काम किया गया। लेकिन उस से पहले मैं थोड़ी सी बात और अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि कल मेरे एक भाई यहां शारदा केनाल

के बारे में फरमा रहे थे। मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि यू० पी० में मैं ने बरसों उस की खिदमतगुजारी की है। कैसा कैसा उस का यूटिलाइजेशन हुआ, किस तरीके से हुआ, यह इस दिमाग में अब तक महफूज है। मैं अभी तक उस से वाफिक हूं और उसे भूला नहीं हूं। मेरे एक दोस्त ने अपनी तकरीर में फरमाया कि पहले बीस बीस बरस यूटिलाइजेशन के पूरा होने की मियाद समझी जाती थी। बात क्या थी? मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि मेम्बर साहबान इस सिलसिले में यह बात न भूलें कि जो इंजीनियर हमारे पास हैं, वे ब्रिटिश पीरियड के हैं, उन्होंने ब्रिटिश पीरियड में नौकरी की है और वे उस वक्त के तरीकों से वाकिफ हैं। यह बात इस मौके पर याद रखने की है। ब्रिटिश पीरियड में यह अमर एडमिटिड था, मुसल्लमा था, यह समझा जाता था कि यह नामुमकिन है कि ऐसा न हो कि यूटिलाइजेशन और प्राविजन के दरमियान, यानी जब कि पोटेंशियल आप ने प्रोवाइड कर दिया, उस के दरमियान लैग होगा जरूर। लैग तो मैं भी समझता हूं और दूसरे भी समझ सकते हैं। एक बात और अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। जहां तक यूटिलाइजेशन का ताल्लुक है, अगर कोई आ कर यह देखना चाहे कि सेन्ट पर सेन्ट, फीसदी का फीसदी, हो जाये, तो यह बात भी नहीं निकलने की इसलिये जिस साल काफी बारिश हो जाएगी, उस साल बहुत से काश्तकार पानी को नहीं लेंगे और बावजूद इस बात के नहीं लेंगे कि कोलाबे से फील्ड तक रास्ता है। इसकी वजह यह है कि उनको उस साल जरूरत ही नहीं होगी। इसीलिये सेंट-पर-सेंट की बात नहीं हो सकती है। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि मक्सिमम जिस कद्र भी हो सकता है, वह सब हो, उतना प्रोवाइड हो, उस तक हम को पहुंचना चाहिये और लाजिमी तौर पर पहुंचना चाहिये।

उस जमाने में, अंग्रेजों के जमाने में जो प्राजेक्टस बनती थीं कैनाल की, उनकी क्या शक्ल होती थी? क्या चीज हो तो थी? पानी को रोकने के लिये रिजवायर बनाने के लिये या तो कोई डेम बनेगा या फिर बैरेज बनेगा या एक वीयर बनेगा ये दो तीन चीजें हैं जिन के जरिये से पानी को इम्पाउंड किया जाता है। तो उस वक्त क्या किया जाता था। उस वक्त रिजरवायर बनाया जाता था और उसके बाद फिर जब कैनालस निकल गई, तो बस प्राजैक्ट को कम्पलीट समझ लिया जाता था। ब्रिटिश पीरियड में प्राजैक्ट यहीं पर खत्म हो जाते थे। अब यह बात नहीं है, यहीं पर खत्म नहीं होते हैं। उसका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम होता है, जब नहरें निकालने की बात चलती है तो कुछ एरिया इधर पड़ता है, कुछ उधर पड़ता है, वहां तक पानी पहुंचाना भी मुश्किल होता है, लेकिन वहां तक पानी पहुंचाना पड़ता है सारे एरिया को कवर करने के लिए छोटी छोटी नहरों का एक जाल सा बिछाना होता है जिनसे सारे एरिया में पानी डिस्ट्रीब्यूट किया जाता है और जब यह सब कुछ हो जाता है तब जा कर चीज कम्पलीट होती है। लेकिन उस जमाने में यह समझा जाता था कि यह फिर से कभी शुरू होगा लेकिन जहां तक प्राजेक्ट का ताल्लुक है, वह कम्पलीट हो गया। आउटलेट से, कुलाबे में से पानी निकल कर, नहर में से जो जाता है किसी के खेत में वह भी बहुत जरूरी होता है और जब तक वह रास्ता नहीं होगा किसी खेत में पानी के जाने के लिए पानी जा नहीं सकता है। और मेरे भाइयों को याद होगा कि १९१८ में लगभग सेन कैनाल बनी थी और उस वक्त से ले कर अब तक डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरीज निकलती रही हैं, मैंने भी निकलवाई हैं। उसके पानी का यूटिलाइजेशन नहीं हुआ, यह मैं अर्ज कर रहा था।

[हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम]

वजह यह थी कि वैसी प्राबलैम नहीं थीं जैसी आज है। आज हमारे सामने एक बड़ी भारी प्राबलैम खाने की है। मेरे दोस्त ने जिक्र किया कि माइनर इरिगेशन जो है वह इस महकमे में आनी चाहिये। बात सही मालूम देती है। उसको यहां आना चाहिये। हमारी मिनिस्ट्री में उसे आना चाहिये। सचमुच में यह एक बड़ी अच्छी तजवीज है जो कि माननीय सदस्यों ने की है और हमें अपनी पावर बढ़ाने की एक अपरचुनिटी दी है और चाहा है कि हम उस को अपने हाथ में लें। मगर नहीं, यह हो नहीं सकता है। इसके पीछे एक रीजन है, बड़ी माकूल बात है और वह यह है कि वे लोग इसको तो डील नहीं कर सकते हैं, मेजर इरिगेशन को डील नहीं कर सकते हैं क्योंकि यह देर में पूरी होने वाली चीज, लम्बे की चीज है, लम्बी चीज है। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ जरूरत इस बात की भी है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्राडकशन हमारा गल्ले का हर साल हो, ज्यादा से ज्यादा हम हर साल पैदा करें और ऐसा करने के लिये छोटी नहरों, छोटे ट्यूबवैल्स और दूसरी ऐसी छोटी छोटी चीजों की जरूरत है जो जल्दी से बन सकें और जल्दी से काम में आ सकें, जल्दी से उनसे लाभ मिलना शुरू हो सके। अब खेती तो उनके सुपुर्द है, उस पर कंट्रोल उनका है और होना भी चाहिये। अब अगर कंट्रोल मेरे पास है और पानी की आप को जरूरत है तो इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि आप कुछ करेंगे और मैं कुछ करूंगा और एक दूसरे को पता भी नहीं होगा कि कौन क्या कर रहा है और कैसे मसला हल हो रहा है। जब यह हाउस जिम्मेदारी के बारे में पूछेगा तो उनकी तरफ से यह जवाब दिया जाएगा कि हाफिज साहब जिम्मेदार हैं और मेरी तरफ से यह कि वह जिम्मेदार हैं। वह कहेंगे कि माइनर - इरिगेशन हाफिज साहब के सुपुर्द कर रखी है, मैं कहां से पैदावार बढ़ा दूं, कहां से पैदा कर दूं और मैं कहूंगा कि मैं कहां से पैदा कर दूं (*Interruptions*) मेरे भाई जो कहना चाहते हैं उनके इत्मीनान के लिये मैं एक और बात अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि मैं ही अकलमन्द हूं और जो बात मैं कहता हूं उसके खिलाफ कोई हो ही नहीं सकता है — (*Interruptions*) मैंने जो इसके पीछे वजूहात थीं उनको आपके सामने रख दिया है और ज्यादा इसके बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूं।

अब मैं यूटिलाइजेशन के मसले पर वापिस आता हूं। इसके बारे में जो आखिरी फैसला हमने किया, आखिरी फैसला यह था कि जो प्राजैक्ट्स बनें उनमें हैडवर्क्स से लेकर नहरों तक ही नहीं बल्कि जो स्प्रैडिंग सिस्टम है, वह भी उसके अन्दर हो। यही नहीं बल्कि काश्तकार के खेत तक पानी पहुंचाने के वास्ते भी जो नाले चाहियें वे भी उस नक्शे को लेकर पहले से ही खींच दिये जायेंगे। अब यह सारा जो काम है इसके बारे में यह फैसला हुआ कि इस चीज को स्टेट्स को कनवे कर दिया जाए और कनवे कर दिया गया और इस चीज को हर स्टेट के पास पहुंचा दिया गया और कह दिया गया कि इसके ऊपर अमल हो। अब आप देखें कि आउटलेट से लेकरके खेत तक पानी जाने का इन्तजाम कर दिया गया है। अब जो पानी जाएगा वह गैर की जमीन से भी होकर जाएगा, दो काश्तकारों की अगर जमीन बीच में पड़ती है, तो उनकी जमीनों में से होकर जाएगा और उस पानी को ले जाने के लिए खर्चा उसको करना होगा। अब इसके बारे में फैसला यह हुआ कि जो कम्यूनिटी डिवलपमेंट का डिपार्टमेंट है, इसके जो ब्लाक डिवलपमेंट आफिसर वहां होते हैं, उनकी खिदमात हासिल की जायें और उनसे कह दिया गया कि वे काश्त-

कारों की जमीन पर नालियां बनवाना शुरू कर दें। अगर काश्तकार इनको न बनवायें तो वे सरकारी खर्चे से बनवा दें और नालियां इत्यादि निकलवाने का जो खर्चा है, उसको काश्तकारों से वसूल करने के लिए स्टेटस अपने यहां कानून बनायें।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यह बहुत खतरनाक बात आपने कही है।

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि खतरा कुछ भी नहीं है। आप यह सब काम गवर्नमेंट के खर्च पर करवा सकते हैं और मैं इसके लिए तैयार हूं और अगर आप इजाजत दें तो ऐसा भी कर सकता हूं लेकिन शर्त यह है कि आप मुझे जितने भी टैक्स मैं लगाना चाहूं, उनको लगाने की इजाजत दे दें। अगर आप इसके लिए तैयार हैं तो मैं आपकी इस तरह से खिदमत करने के लिए तैयार हूं। आप मुफ्त जो भी चीज दिलवाना चाहेंगे मैं देने के लिए तैयार हूं और जितनी भी करवाना चाहें, करने को तैयार हूं लेकिन आप मुझे जितने मैं और टैक्स लगाना चाहूं लगाने की इजाजत दे दें, कोई एतराज न करें। बिजली भी मैं इसी शर्त पर मफ्त बांटने के लिए तैयार हूं।

तो जो यूटिलाइजेशन की बात है, उसके बारे में सारी स्कीम मैंने आपके सामने रख दी है, और इबतदा से इंतिहा तक रख दी है। जब से प्राजक्ट बनना शुरू होगा इसके रिक्वायरमेंट जितनी हैं वे सब साइमलटेनियसली एक दूसरे के साथ कनैक्टिड हैं और वे सब प्रोवाइड होती चली जाती हैं और बनती चली जाती हैं। तो इस सब का नतीजा क्या हुआ। आपको मालूम है कि १९५०-५१ में वह ४३ परसेंट था। सन् १९५६-५७ में वह बढ़ कर ६४ परसेंट हो गया। आप इस बात को समझिये कि जो मैं दे रहा हूं वह उस जगह के लिए नहीं दे रहा हूं जो काश्तकार के खेत से बहुत दूर है हैडवर्क के ऊपर नहीं दे रहा हूं किसी नहर के या गूल के ऊपर नहीं दे रहा हूं बल्कि उस जगह का दे रहा हूं जहां पर कि पानी उसके घर के ऊपर तक पहुंच गया है। उसके खेत तक पहुंच गया है। १९५६-५७ में यह ६४ परसेंट हो गया। और १९५७-५८ में ७९ परसेंट हो गया और १९५८-५९ में ८२ परसेंट हो गया।

श्री खजराज सिंह : यह तो मालूम है।

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : मालूम तो है ही। सूरज जब निकलता है तो सबको पता लग ही जाता है, सब देख ही सकते हैं। मगर यह कहां से आया, इसको समझने के लिए अक्ल की जरूरत है। बाकी जो बात है वह तो मालूम हो ही जाती है।

संसद-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : आप अपना भाषण करते जायें।

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : मैं तो अर्ज करता जाऊं हजूर लेकिन मैं नहीं चाहता कि मुझे सुनते सुनते माननीय सदस्यों के दिमाग थक जायें, निहाड़ा अगर वे तफरीह करते चले जाएं, तो अच्छी बात है, कोई एतराज की बात नहीं है।

श्री खजराज सिंह : मेरे दोस्त जो हैं जब वह बात करते हैं तो कम से कम इधर पीठ कर के न बोलें क्योंकि मेरे बारे में जब वह कोई चीज कहते हैं तो मैं उस को सुन नहीं पाता हूं।

सभापति महोदय : आप मेहरबानी कर के बीच में दखल न दें, तकरीर को जारी रहने दें मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से भी दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि वह माइक के सामने बोलें तो सब लोग सुन सकेंगे। आप अपना रुख इधर की तरफ रखें, दूसरी तरफ रखते हैं तो दिक्कत आती है।

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : मैं यह अर्ज करने वाला था कि इस बात के ऊपर खुद मुझ

[हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम]

को ही फिक्र है। जो साहब इस वक्त यह बात कह रहे हैं वह खुद दूसरी तरफ देख कर बोलते रहे, उन्होंने किसी और तरफ देखा ही नहीं, इस लिये मैं ने उन की बात भी नहीं सुनी। मैं आखिर क्या करूं ?

अब उस के बाद यहां फ्लड के बाबत कहा गया। जो प्वाइंट उस में से निकला, उस से मुझ को यह महसूस हुआ कि इस के मुताल्लिक राय यह है कि स्टेट्स और सेन्टर के दर्म्यान इस मामले में कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है। फ्लड के मुताल्लिक यह सब मेम्बरान की याद में होगा कि जहां तक सेन्टर का ताल्लुक है उस ने इस मामले की तरफ तवज्जह सन् १९५३ में शुरू की। सब्जेक्ट यह है स्टेट्स का, अब भी स्टेट्स का है तब भी स्टेटस का था, लेकिन फ्लड्स ने जब ऐसा मामला शुरू किया कि जिस से लोग डरे तो उस से गवर्नमेंट भी डरी और सेन्टर को भी उस का एहसास हुआ। सेन्टर ने उस वक्त इस मामले को अपने हाथ में लेना शुरू किया। जहां तक आप की फर्स्ट प्लेन को ताल्लुक है, उस में इस के लिये कोई स्पेसिफिक प्राविजन नहीं था, स्टेट्स को खर्च करने के लिये रुपया दिया गया लेकिन किसी स्पेसिफिक प्राविजन के मातहत नहीं। सेकेन्ड प्लेन में प्राविजन किया गया और उस में रुपया स्टेट को दिया गया। इस बारे में जो रुपया स्टेट्स को दिया गया उस के बारे में शिकायत यह है कि वह रुपया उन को कम दिया गया। जितना उन की जरूरत के लिये होना चाहिये था उतना नहीं दिया। मैं एक बात अर्ज करूं, तजुर्बे की मेरी है, मैं उस की शहादत तो नहीं इस वक्त पेश कर सकता, जितनी स्कीमें कोई अब तक बना सका, उन सब की बाबत तो छोड़िये, लेकिन स्टेट्स ने जितनी स्कीमें बनाई, उन स्कीमों के मुताल्लिक रुपये की जरूरत थी वह रुपया सेन्टर ने दे दिया और उस के जरिये वे स्कीमें बन सकीं। उस से जो फायदा हासिल हो सकता था वह भी हासिल होने लगा, लेकिन मैं खुद भी इस बात में शामिल हूं कि जितना रुपया इस काम को करने के वास्ते चाहिये, जितना रुपया इस के अन्दर सर्फ होना चाहिये उतना हम देते नहीं। इस में कोई खास बात नहीं कही गई। उस की वजह है। क्या वजह है? वजह यह है कि एक खर्चा हो, दो खर्च हों, तीन खर्च हों, प्लैनिंग कमिशन है वह सब खर्च करता है, जो आदमी बांटने वाला होता है, उस की दुनिया में वैसे ही मुसीबत होती है बेचारे की। अपने घर में अगर कोई आदमी ऐसा करता है, जो खानदान का सरदार होता हो, जो खानदान को रखता है, बांटता है, अगर वह उन एहसासात को देखे, जो कुछ उस के घर वाले रखते हैं उस को देख तो पायेगा। जिस तरह से वह तकसीम करता है, उस के सिलसिले में सब उस के ऊपर इल्जाम लगाने के लिये तैयार रहते हैं। लेकिन हकीकत जो है वह मैं आप से अर्ज कर रहा हूं कि यह शिकायत कभी भी रफा नहीं हो सकती।

16.52 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

एक ऐसे मुल्क में जो हर चीज से खाली है इस दुनियां में, बीसवीं सदी के अन्दर, अगर उस को इतने थोड़े से अर्से के अन्दर हर चीज से भर देना चाहते हैं, अगर हर चीज पर रुपया खर्च करना चाहते हैं, और बाई सेलेक्शन भी नहीं चलना चाहते हैं, तो कैसे काम चल सकता है। फर्ज कीजिये कि बाई सेलेक्शन चलें और गवर्नमेंट १०० जरूरतों में से २० जरूरतों को मुन्तखिब कर ले कि पहले हम इन को पूरा करेंगे, तो इस के बारे में भी मैं कहता हूं कि फलां चीज की तरफ तवज्जह नहीं करते, जिन को कि आज छोड़ा ही नहीं जा सकता। तो जब अपने घर की हर चीज की तरफ तवज्जह करेंगे, हर जरूरत के वास्ते पैसा लगायेंगे तो आप इतना पैसा नहीं लगा सकते खास किसी चीज पर जब तक आप इस चीज को प्रेफरेंशन के लिहाज से न करें। इस के अन्दर आप यही कर सकते हैं कि एक को ५० दे दें, दूसरे को ६० दे दें। यही प्लैनिंग कमिशन करता है,

सब करते हैं। अगर यह कहा जाय कि खालिस फन्ड्स के लिये रुपया दे दो तो यह नहीं हो सकता। जितना रुपया उस को चाहिये अगर वह सब लगा दिया जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह बरसों का प्राब्लेम नहीं है। जो रिपोर्ट यहां हुई हैं, जो रिकमेन्डेशन्स कमेटियों ने की हैं, जो हालात दिखाये गये हैं, जो कुछ मैंने अपनी आंखों से देखा है, किताबों में पढ़ा है, उनकी बिना पर अर्ज करता हूं कि यह मुसलसल चन्द सालों का काम है, बड़ी सब हम को इस मुसीबत से छुड़ा सकते हैं, इसे बिल्कुल खत्म कर सकते हैं, लेकिन आज तक न इनसे अमरीका छूटा है और न जो दूसरे बड़े बड़े मुल्क हैं वही छूटे हैं। रूस के मुताल्लिक मैं कुछ कहने की जुर्रत नहीं कर सकता क्योंकि मैं वहां गया नहीं हूं। बाकी जितने मुल्क हैं उन में यह मुसीबत बावजूद तमाम कोशिशों के मौजूद है। लेकिन फिर भी आप की गवर्नमेंट को, आप साहबान की बदौलत यह तौफीक खुदा ने दी है कि वह इस काम को करें और इस के लिये रुपया दें। सेकेन्ड प्लैन में रुपा रक्खा गया ६० करोड़, और अव्वल मरतबा प्लैनिंग कमिशन को ३०० करोड़ का रिडक्शन हुआ। और उस रिडक्शन को जगह जगह पर बांटा गया और उस का हिस्सा इस जगह पर भी आया और वह ६० करोड़ के बजाय ५६ करोड़ रह गया। तो खर्च कम हुआ, खर्च कम होने के साथ साथ वाटर लागिंग का मामला भी चला।

श्री राम शंकर लाल (डुमरियागंज): पांच बांध तो अधूरे रह गये हैं।

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम: वह साहब मुझे कुछ याद दिला रहे हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य: उन का कहना है कि बाज बांध अधूरे रह गये हैं। (*Interruptions.*)

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम: जिस तरफ का जिक्र वह करते हैं, अल्वा के फन्ड से उधर आज तक बांध नहीं बनाये गये हैं। वह खुद अपनी तकरीर में इस बात की शकायत करते रहे थे। कहीं भी हो, मेरे नजदीक ऐसी कोई जगह मुझे याद नहीं पड़ती जहां बांध अधूरा रह गया हो। मैं यह दावा तो नहीं करता कि मैं सब कुछ जानता हूं, मुमकिन है कहीं पर कोई अधूरा रह गया हो, लेकिन जिस तरह की बात मेरे दोस्त कह रहे हैं उस के बाबत मैं जानता हूं।

खैर, मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि रुपये में कमी हो रही है और हर जगह पर स्पेसिफाई कर के रुपये देना गैरमुमकिन है। लेकिन जहां तक मुमकिन है, जहां पर पूरे स्पेसिफिकेशन के साथ देने की जरूरत समझी जाती है, उस में स्पेसिफिकेशन के लिहाज से देखा जाता है कि जो मुसीबत और तकलीफ है, उस में किस काम पर कितनी तवज्जह देने से मुसीबत में कितनी कमी पैदा हो सकती है। उस के लिहाज से सब को रुपया दिया जाता है। और उस में वाटर लागिंग भी आता है।

अब मैं थर्ड प्लैन के मुताल्लिक तो अर्ज नहीं करूंगा, लेकिन जो कुछ सेकेन्ड प्लैन में हो रहा है उस के मुताल्लिक अर्ज कर रहा हूं कि वाटर लागिंग की सेंटर में तीन स्टेजज कायम की गईं, एक का नाम था इमिडिएट स्टेज, दूसरी का नाम था शार्ट स्टेज और तीसरी का नाम था लांग स्टेज। उस में जो जो इन्वेस्टिगेशन कराने थे कि कहां कहां क्या काम हो रहा है, किस किस स्टेट में बांध बनने हैं कितनी चीजें वहां पहुंचानी हैं, इन सब के मुताल्लिक तहकीकात कराने के लिये रुपया जमा किया गया। इन स्टेजेज के लिहाज से स्टेट्स में तहकीकात कराई गई कि इस मुल्क के अन्दर, तमाम स्टेट्स के अन्दर वाटर लाग्ड एरिया है कितना। वह एरिया ४३ लाख कुछ हजार और कुछ सौ एकड़ है।

उसमें से पंजाब में भी है। अब सुनिए मैं ने अर्ज किया था कि यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है,

[हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम]

स्कीमें वहां बनती हैं । उनको जो टैकनिकल मदद की जरूरत होती है वह उनको यहां से मिलती है, पैसे की जरूरत होती है, वह यहां से मिलता है । लेकिन स्कीमें स्टेट्स में ही बनती हैं । मैं अर्ज करता हूं हुजूर के समाने कि आज से नौ महीने पहले मैं अम्बाले गया तो वहां के जो प्रेस रिप्रजेंटेटिव थे— मैं डरता हूं कि कहीं वह नाराज न हो जाएं— उन्होंने मुझ से सवाल किया कि पंजाब ने आपको वाटरलागिंग की स्कीम भेजी थी लेकिन उसके लिए आप रुपया नहीं दे रहे हैं । अब मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि बात क्या है । मैं किसी पर इल्जाम नहीं लगाना चाहता, लेकिन मैं उन आदमियों के लिए कहना चाहता हूं जिनको कि उन चीजों से वास्ता नहीं, जो कि यह नहीं जानते कि घर के अन्दर क्या होता है, कि पंजाब से चार स्कीमें वाटर लागिंग के लिए आयी हैं, वह यहां एग्जामिन हो रही हैं उनके लिए उनके हिस्से का जो रुपया होगा वह भी दिया जाएगा । एक सर्वे किया गया था कि हर स्टेट में ऐसी कितनी जमीन है जो कि वाटरलागड है और उसके लिए कितने रुपए की और दूसरी चीजों की जरूरत होगी । उस जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिए और जरूरी सामान मुहय्या करने की गरज से यह सर्वे किया गया था कुछ स्टेट्स की स्कीमें आ गयी हैं कुछ की आएंगी । जहां जहां यह सवाल है वहां से स्कीमें आएंगी, कुछ आ गयी हैं । वह मेरे पास हैं, मैं उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता क्योंकि वक्त कम है । तो वाटरलागिंग की मुसीबत को दूर करने के लिए जो तरीके अपनाने चाहिएं उनकी भी अपनाने की कोशिश की जा रही है । जो जो सामान उसके लिए मुहय्या करना है उसको गिन लिया गया है और उसको बनाने का काम शुरू कर दिया गया है ।

अब मैं माफी चाहता हूं । मैं ने आपका बहुत सा वक्त ले लिया और बहुत शोर मचा कर आपके कान खाए । मुझे अफसोस है कि मैं अपनी पूरी बात नहीं कर सका । अब आयन्दा साल देखा जाएगा ।

17 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, I shall put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 63, 64, 65, 124 and 125 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power".

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.* —*Ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 63—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 64—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,05,08,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 65—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,69,52,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND No. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,47,69,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 125—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,97,07,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

17.01 hrs.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 94 to 98 and 135 to 137 relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply for which five hours have been allotted.

87 cut motions have been tabled to these Demands. Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions. Hon. Members are already aware of the time-limit for speeches.

DEMAND No. 94—MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,20,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND No. 95—SUPPLIES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,70,98,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Supplies'."

DEMAND No. 96—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,81,63,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Other Civil Works'."

DEMAND No. 97—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,24,66,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. 98—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,45,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND No. 135—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,28,72,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND No. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BUILDINGS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,01,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Buildings'."

DEMAND No. 137—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,45,48,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

Shri Tangamani: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply may sometimes be thought of as an organisation entrusted with the humdrum jobs of execution but it is, as a matter of fact, a very vital limb of the country's administration. Next to food and clothing, man's greatest need is shelter and it is for this Ministry to see that there is proper housing for residential and official purposes not only for Government servants but by implication for all the citizens of this country. Slum clearance, construction of decent habitation in our villages, etc., are jobs which should not only tax the industry and intelligence of the Ministry but also fire its imagination.

This Ministry is also charged with the responsibility for the Directorate of Estates, printing and stationery department, the department of explosives, Hindustan Housing, Ltd., Ashoka Hotels, Ltd., etc. The Ministry has got also the responsibility for safeguarding our foreign exchange position which is so terribly important today by making sure that not a pie is spent on avoidable purchases of stores, etc., from foreign countries. A reference was made to this by my hon. friend Shri Prabhat Kar when he spoke on this Demand last year. He also referred to the 17th and the 4th reports of the Public Accounts Committee in regard to certain purchases which were made in the United Kingdom. There was a reference to those reports when these demands were taken up last year.

The Director-General of Supplies and Disposals wields enormous power. He undertakes the supply of rails and sleepers to the railways. There was a reference in this House today about the keys for railways sleepers worth more than Rs. 1 crore which were supplied by a firm in Kanpur during the years 1956 to 1959. I am referring to Starred Question No. 1460.

In this connection, it may not be out of place if I say that in the Minister, Shri K. C. Reddy, we have one who is the pink of courtesy but he must set an example also of

dynamism which is expected of this Ministry. I shall refer briefly to certain aspects, and I am sure that many of my hon. friends will have occasion to refer to many other items also. I shall first refer to certain aspects of housing, more particularly industrial housing, and the department of explosives with special reference to the Jamuria Bazar explosion on 29th November, 1959 which resulted in the death of 54 persons and then to the printing and stationery department, amenities to government residential colonies and last but not the least important, the C.P.W.D.

I shall dispose of certain minor matters. Regarding printing and stationery, in the Government of India Press in Calcutta, for example, where there are up-to-date plants, much of the material published by the Information and Broadcasting Ministry and other Ministries could be printed. But we find lakhs of rupees are spent on private presses which secure such orders. Regarding establishments of the Government of India Presses in South India, particularly in Coimbatore in Tamilnad and Koratty in Kerala—referred to in cut motion No. 1817 by Shri Warior—this was originally included in the second Plan, but we find it spills over to the third Plan. I request that this may be expedited. The total capital outlay according to the original estimate is Rs. 209 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure during the second Plan is Rs. 43 lakhs; the throw-forward for the third Plan is Rs. 166 lakhs and the foreign exchange content of this requirement is Rs. 32 lakhs.

I would also submit that resisting the Calcutta Press and construction of staff quarters must be done. In this case also, this would go over to the third Plan. I find the original estimate was Rs. 194 lakhs, of which Rs. 10 lakhs is to be spent during the second Plan period and Rs. 184 lakhs in the third Plan period. I would like to mention about the housing scheme for the workers of the Government of India Press, Aligarh, for which the estimate was Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 4 lakhs have been earmarked for the second Plan and Rs. 26 lakhs for the third Plan.

Regarding explosives, my cut motions Nos. 298 and 302 and 1013 speak for themselves. We had occasion to discuss about certain explosions which took place in Asansol, Kanpur and a place in South India, which resulted in the death of several people. Last year in November, a severe explosion took place, which comes under the jurisdiction of the eastern circle. Formerly we used to have the headquarters in Delhi; now it has been shifted to Nagpur and we have got these five circles with headquatrers at Nagpur, Bombay, Calcutta, Agra, etc. This deals with the eastern circle. Let it not be understood that I have got any bias towards the eastern circle. Whatever I mention about this circle will equally apply to the other circles also. I request the House and through you the Minister to go into this matter in greater detail, so that I may be convinced that personal attention is given, and we may be assured that many of the omissions and commissions which take place in these various places are not likely to take place again.

As you are aware, when this incident was referred to in this House, there was general resentment. People wanted to know what has happened in the Jamuria Bazar, because this accident took place in broad day light. It was a shandy day and round about 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, people had assembled there. Suddenly an explosion took place and a number of people who had nothing to do with this particular premises were killed. To this day, we find from the report, several people are yet to be identified. That is the fate of the people of this country.

The Ministry was kind enough to appoint a special officer and he did

[Shri Tangamani]

go into this matter. The special officer, Shri Surita, has given a very interesting report, which makes very good reading. I thought the House would be given an opportunity to discuss that report, but now that we did not have that opportunity, I would like to refer to certain paragraphs in that report—paragraphs Nos. 35, 36, 46 and 47. In para 46, he says:

> "It is seen from the evidence led by Shri S. C. Roy" I believe he is the Chief Inspector in charge of the eastern circle"—"that these premises were last inspected in September, 1956."

This seems to be an unsatisfactory state of affairs.

Then he says:

> "T. K. Laheri, Deputy Chief Inspector of Explosives told me that this Eastern Circle is understaffed."

It may be that it is under-staffed. But then how can we tolerate a thing like non-inspection of a particular place for three or four years. Then there is another point on which he says:

> "If regularly inspected by surprise checks, such incidents could not have taken place."

That is para 47. I believe he took with him one Shri S. N. Podar and I take it that he is the senior-most assistant in his office. He takes that man to assist him and in one place he says that it might have been due to electric circuit. So, I begin to wonder whether this officer has given this evidence deliberately or not. Anyway, it has come out that there has been gross negligence on the part of this officer. So, I would like to know—I have mentioned it in my cut motion No. 1018 also—what action has been taken against this officer.

Now, leaving this officer alone and coming to my original point, I would like that all these five circles which now are admittedly under-staffed must be enlarged, enlarged to such an extent that there is no temptation to any of these officers. We must improve their conditions. We must increase their salaries so that they may be equivalent to that of a deputy chief inspector. I know certain assistances where if a person can get extra allowance by going five miles away and inspecting a particular lorry, instead of bringing that lorry to his office, he takes the pain of going to that place so that he can get Rs. 50. All these temptations are there. So, to wipe out those temptations and also to make this department efficient, it is necessary that the officers are upgraded and the department is enlarged. Because, they have to deal not only with the Explosives Act but several other Acts connected with it. Having said this, I would like to know what suitable action Government propose to take in this matter.

Now I come to the question of housing. I have been following this Ministry, through many questions, both Starred and Unstarred, to find out how the housing programme has been progressing. Because, as you know, the housing problem is an important problem and it takes a long time to solve it. Many schemes have come into operation in this field like the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, which was introduced in September 1952, Low Income Group Housing Scheme, which was introduced in November 1954, Plantation Labour Housing Scheme introduced in April 1956, Slum Clearance Scheme introduced in May, 1956, Village Housing Scheme introduced in October 1957, Middle Income Housing Scheme introduced in February 1959, Rental House Scheme introduced in February 1959 and the Housing Scheme for Central Governments introduced in 1956. So many schemes have been put into

operation to solve this problem. Also, many Housing Ministers' conferences have taken place. I have followed carefully the decisions of the various Housing Ministers' Conferences, ever since the Mysore conference where we took that decision.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): Even before.

Shri Tangamani: Yes, even before also. After Mysore conference, there was one in Darjeeling and recently we had a conference in Hyderabad. I think that was the fourth conference. In these conferences decisions are taken and pious hopes are expressed. But, somehow or other, we find that there is such a lot of delay in implementing these decisions.

I will give only one instance. Ever since in Mysore it was decided that for industrial housing co-operative method must be encouraged, we have enlarged their scope. Originally the loan was 50 per cent, subsidy 25 per cent and the contribution of the workers 25 per cent. Then the loan content was increased to 65 per cent, subsidy 25 per cent, leaving the workers to contribute only 10 per cent. It was also made clear that the industrial workers should be in a position to draw from the provident fund. That was accepted in principle.

But I believe it was two or three years ago. We, as trade unionists, have been telling these workers that they can draw from their provident fund. Last year on the 1st April, replying to the debate, this is what the hon. Minister, Shri K. C. Reddy, said—I would not like to read the entire thing. He said:

> "Re. co-operative societies the loan part is increased from 50 to 65 per cent and the subsidy is 25 per cent. That makes up 90 per cent. It is the balance of 10 per cent that the employees have found it difficult to find. We have taken a decision that this 10 per cent will be drawn from the employees' provident fund. Orders are about to issue in the matter and I hope that the employees' co-operative societies will show better results in the matter of house building."

Shri K. C. Reddy: Orders have been issued.

Shri Tangamani: Yes, I am coming to that.

This was on the 1st April 1959. Only yesterday we were told in this House that suitable amendments have been made and orders have been issued. So we expect that the workers will be in a position to contribute. Even here there are certain amendments which we would like to move because the workers will not be in a position to contribute more than twelve months basic wage etc. This is a minor point. But more than a year has to elapse to implement or to take a decision on this solemn assurance given by the hon. Minister himself. I will leave it at that.

About the subsidised industrial housing I had an experience. I will be failing in my duty if I do not mention this. We had been having difficulties in a particular co-operative society. But for the hon. Minister's goodness the buildings would not have come up at all because the workers were able to contribute at 7 per cent or so and they were not in a position to contribute the 3 per cent. But still the hon. Minister was good enough to direct the State Government to advance the amount and the subsidy. That was an exceptional case. Now at least we are glad that one decision has at last been given effect to. But there are so many other decisions because not only the employers but so many other people have been demanding that a building which has been put up for the industrial workers is subject to the same charge as if it was a building put up

[Shri Tangamani]

by those people for renting it and collecting money. No appreciable step has been taken either by the Provincial Governments or by the Municipal Corporations. So our suggestion has always been that a suitable legislation is necessary.

I would like to mention here that originally during the Second Plan period for subsidised industrial housing the allotment was Rs. 45 crores. It was reduced to Rs. 27 crores. Even the Rs. 45 crores were insufficient. What steps have been taken for increasing this? The same is the case if you take slum clearance. There was a committee headed by Shri A. K. Sen. The committee said that Rs. 20 crores which were allotted originally for the Second Plan period are not sufficient. It has been reduced to Rs. 12·5) crores. It must again be increased to Rs. 20 crores. But I find that only Rs. 10·26 crores worth of schemes have been approved and for 1960-61 it will be Rs. 3·24 crores. Ultimately it will come to about Rs. 13 crores or so. I do not think any attempt has been made by the Government to increase this from Rs. 12 crores to Rs. 20 crores.

About the low income group housing scheme what I would like to say briefly is that the interest that is now charged is exorbitant. I will leave it at that I will not go into the details.

Shri K. C. Reddy: 5½ per cent.

Shri Tangamani: 4½ per cent is what we charge from the State Government and the State Government charges 1 per cent. So it is 5½ per cent. It is a low income group. Direction may also be given that the money which is given to the State Governments may be advanced to institutions like the private schools. I shall leave with my hon. friend, Shri Vittal Rao, the other questions of these houses.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That does not mean any promise on my part.

Shri Tangamani: At least by saying so I can mention what are the things that I would like him to deal with. I will mention now about the C.P.W.D. Every time this occasion is taken to give in detail the working of the C.P.W.D. The set-up of the C.P.W.D. was canvassed during the last discussion itself with 20 circles and 100 divisions. These divisions do not appear to have been divided on a rational basis. Last time Shri Prabhat Kar referred to the various divisions in Calcutta. I can now mention the divisions in Madras. There are three divisions there—the North Division, the South Division and also a separate division for the aerodrome. All these things can easily be put under one division.

Amongst the workers there are now 14,000 work charged or which 50 per cent are in Delhi. Then there is contract labour which in Delhi alone will come to about 20,000. There are 100 houses for the work-charged class III staff in Delhi. I would request that five hundred more houses may be put up for them.

I suggest that the Estate Office must come under the C.P.W.D. as recommended by the Kasturbhai Lalbhai committee. I have my reasons for saying this. One of my cut motions, namely cut motion No. 1496 relates to the upgrading of lower type of Government accommodation to higher type in New Delhi. Government have now revised the classification of all types of Government accommodation in New Delhi, whereby accommodation allotted to employees of a particular group is now allotted to the employees of a higher group. I have no grievance against that, but now, the rent charged, however, is 10 per cent of their emoluments. For less accommodation and less amenities, they have to pay more rent. Will

Government allow such rents to be collected from a tenant by a private individual? They will not allow it because there is restriction on the collection of higher rents. That is why I say that instead of leaving it to the sweet whims and fancies of the Estate Office, the matter can be brought under the C.P.W.D.

I would also request that accommodation to the work-charged staff, such as is being provided in Delhi, may be provided in Hijli, Bhubaneswar, Calcutta, Madhaopur, Dhanbad and Cuttack.

On 14th August, 1957, the hon. Minister announced the transfer of the non-industrial personnel of the work-charged establishments of the C.P.W.D. to regular establishments, and conversion of 50 per cent of the temporary posts in the remaining categories into permanent ones. An *ad hoc* committee was set up in May, 1958, and orders were issued in August, 1959 for the creation of 3,839 permanent posts from 1st April, 1958. The committee also finalised the list of the staff eligible for transfer to the regular posts, and the list was being forwarded to the Chief Engineer. There is yet no confirmation of the 3,839 posts. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many people have been confirmed. The question of *inter se* seniority of persons transferred to the regular establishment has not yet been decided.

There is also a cut motion disapproving of the policy, namely cut motion No. 1477 relating to the application of sections 4A and 4B of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules to the employees on the regular establishment of the C.P.W.D. Work assistants, lift men, and even sweepers, when they were in the work-charged establishment, did not come under these sections 4A and 4B. As soon as they come into the regular staff, they come under these sections.

Again, it has been canvassed that the policy of giving to contractors works such as annual repairs, additions and alterations under the C.P.W.D. should go. Here, I want a categorical reply from the hon. Minister to cut motion No. 1096 by Shri T. B. Vittal Rao whether Government will at least give these contracts regarding additions, alterations and repairs to labour co-operatives. Even white-washing and painting of the fans is now left to the contractors. I remember on the last occasion the hon. Minister said that these contracts would be given to labour co-operatives. I would like to know how many labour co-operatives have received these contracts. The hon. Minister said that no tender would be required, so long as the contract amount did not exceed Rs. 10,000; he also said that Government may even consider the question of increasing it to over Rs. 10,000.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Not many have come forward. We are willing to encourage them, but, and I said, not many have come forward.

Shri Tangamani: Next, he said that Government were going to set up a building construction corporation, and that would be a valuable contribution. I would like to know whether any steps have been taken for the formation of this construction corporation.

I would now like to mention certain other points, such as retaining the maintenance of horticulture works of the N.D.M.C. by the C.P.W.D. Horticultude Directorate, and labour officers being personnel officers as recommended by the I.L.O. expert, responsible to the chief engineer, namely the head of the department.

I suggest that there should be zonal or regional organisations of the C.P.W.D. for maintaining service records, records relating to increments, retrenchments, reversion, promotion, maintenance of workers' contributory provident fund accounts etc.

[Shri Tangamani]

I would also submit that there is no need for the additional chief engineer. It is enough if there is only one chief engineer for the whole department. But at present, there is one chief engineer, and one additional chief engineer. I think two chief engineers are not necessary.

I would like to point out also that the employees of the C.P.W.D. are working all over the country, not only in this country, but in the Andamans and also the Nicobars, and they work also in the NEFA area, and they have also gone to Nepal and other foreign countries too. They are like an army spread over the vast land, an army of peace, with instruments that build and do not destroy. Let there be some tangible appreciation of their spirit and the optimum utilisation of their services for the country.

I would like to refer to the lack of amenities in the government servants' colonies. I have also a cut motion relating to this. This construction of the buildings which is done by contract labour is not very much up to the mark. I can give instances.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Which buildings?

Shri Tangamani: Most of the buildings in these colonies. Some of them show signs of cracks. The maintenance is very much below standard because of the inadequacy of the staff. Amenities like electricity, sanitation and horticulture are provided in the colonies. But the services have deteriorated and the employees themselves have to look after these things with their own resources.

I find from the Report that certain community halls are going to be put up in some places. I suggest that in almost all these colonies—I can mention here Moti Bagh I and II—community halls may be put up.

17.27 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Also there is a demand for cinema halls, where pictures in regional languages like Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam may be shown, taking into account the dominant linguistic composition of the people in a particular area. So these community halls can be so constructed that they can show films also.

As I stated in the beginning, this Ministry is a very very important Ministry and it needs all the encouragement. But having said that, I must make it clear that unless the promises made on the floor of the House are taken up seriously by the Ministry—and taken up seriously with other Ministries also—they will not have any effect at all. I referred to the various decisions and the solemn assurances given by the Minister. I also alluded to the decisions of the various Housing Conferences. So I hope that at least when the hon. Minister comes to us next year, he will have something to tell us about the achievements in the matter of subsidised industrial housing and clearance of slums.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Deputy-Speaker told me that a suggestion was made by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that today being Baisakhi day, we might not sit beyond 6 P.M.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: If it is the general desire of the House, we shall adjourn at 6 P.M.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: But we must be prepared to sit tomorrow for one hour extra.

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk): We are just now confronted with the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Sup-

ply. Going through the Report, one will find that the Ministry has made quite long strides and shown considerable progress in the various subjects entrusted to it. Although everything that was desired is not achieved, it will go to the credit of the hon. Minister that he has done his best.

One should not lose sight of the fact however, that the amount originally set apart for this Ministry in the Second Plan was about Rs. 120 crores and it had to be reduced on account of pressures from other directions and on account of the reduced total outlay of the Second Plan. Therefore, some of the schemes which were on hand or were contemplated could not brought into fruition. There had been so much cut here and there that the anticipated achievements could not be brought about.

Now, in dealing with the housing problem I have some suggestions or observations to make. It is true that in this vast country, the problem of housing is one of the immediate necessity and is of great urgency. In spite of the fact that the Ministry has introduced several schemes either in the urban sphere or in the rural sphere or in the industrial sphere, it has not been able to meet or achieve the targets that were fixed by it originally; and there had been reasons for it.

I believe that the procedure for the acquisition of land, particularly in our country, is very dilatory. The first thing that we require in order to give a fillip to the housing problem in the country is to get lands acquired in almost all the big cities of the country where you want more houses to come up and also in the rural areas.

The present legal position or the system of acquisition of land is such that the land is not easily acquired. Particularly, in a Welfare State—or would be Welfare State you might call it—in the circumstances in which we are placed, it is very difficult in a poor country like ours to obtain lands willingly from the people who are at present tilling it or using it without giving them adequate alternative accommodation or some relief otherwise. (*Interruption*). I, therefore, feel that the first thing that should be done, in order to give impetus to the house-building programme and to achieve the targets that have been placed before us, is to have some kind of revision of the acquisition laws of the country.

I do not mean that when we deal with acquisition of land we should be quite inhuman or rather harsh in any way to the people from whom we obtain the land. I, for one, feel that we should try to help those who are uprooted or displaced, as much as we can, by giving them money, by giving them alternative land and such facilities as water and electricity and others so that the new place in which they are made to reside is a little better than, or at least just like the one they have at present. I have found that in obtaining or acquiring land this point of view is not always kept in view. Therefore, the difficulty sometimes arises that those who are living on the land develop a resisting mind and it takes more time than it is thought of and it delays our projects. I humbly request the hon. Minister of Works, Housing and Supply to come forward with some kind of legislation which is simpler and which makes it possible for Government to acquire land from people for the purpose of giving a fillip to the house-building programme envisaged in the Second Five Year Plan.

I find that there is a scheme for rural housing too but no progress has been made with that. We have yet to know what are the handicaps which are not allowing this rural housing programme to go ahead as fast as we desire. In my opinion, if we really want that the country should feel that the glow of freedom is available to them, it is absolutely necessary that we should pay more attention to the rural housing problem than to urban housing. I know that there is con-

[Shri Radha Raman]

gestion in the cities and the cities do require a lot of improvement either by way of slum clearance or by way of new housing programmes or some such things. But India lives in the five lakhs of villages and the need of the villager is much more. In the villages today we find the same old types of huts and Jhopra in which they used to live about a hundred or two hundred years ago. Though there is a sprinking of *pucca* houses in the villages, they are devoid of ventilation and other amenities of life. It is time that more attention was paid to the rural housing in the country. About this housing programme I would only say that though the schemes are formulated well, their method of execution is certainly one which causes delay. I would suggest that in every city and in every village certain pieces of land or a big piece of land should be set aside where any person who does not possess a house can go and take 100 or 200 square yards—there may be some categories or there may be one uniform category—and it should be for him to construct a small house according to the plan on this land and made available to him. If that sort of thing is resorted to, I am sure there will be a great housing impetus and the huge sums of money that the Government today proposes to spend from the Government funds will not be required. The individual will have possessed in the course of one or two years or sometimes more years a house of his own and he will also feel that it has been due to the help that he has received from the Government. That is one thing that I want the Government to take upon itself as early as possible.

I can give example of Delhi. We have been talking about having more houses here. Of course needs are very great as compared to the money that is provided. I find that there are thousands and thousands of unauthorised structures coming up. They are coming up not because you want them. The population is increasing and the people have to live somehow, somewhere. When they do not get legal possession of lands, they naturally have to resort to illegal methods. They pounce upon any piece of land available round about Delhi and they create houses for themselves. In this way we are indirectly encouraging those people who are in the habit of raising unauthorised structures. I must humbly request the hon. Minister to take quick action in such cases. If we delay it would create problems for ourselves and sometimes this problem goes to this length that we are not able to surmount it easily and we feel it is an impossible task.

We have read in the report that there has been a vigilance unit and there has been a lot of talk about the CPWD and the corruption raging therein and it was on account that that the vigilance unit was introduced. It has certainly registered certain cases and every year these cases are coming up and they are being disposed off. Many of the evils of cases of corruption have come to the notice of this Vigilance Department and there has been some improvement. Somehow, I feel that the system which was introduced by the Government or by this Ministry long ago during the British regime, where probably money did not play so much part as execution, has to be changed. There had been so many suggestions made from time to time. There had been the system of departmental work introduced; there had been the contractor system. Our hon. friend, Shri Tangamani, said there should be labour co-operatives. Government has also tried this, though in a very meagre form also and some system of work undertaken by voluntary organisations. I consider that these methods which are being tried are good and we have to see that these systems work better and without any kind of evil that may be existing.

Sir, it is common knowledge that in a one crore project, hardly Rs. 50 or 60 lakhs are actually utilised and the

rest of the money either goes into the pockets of the engineer concerned or somebody else. I am not here to say all these things but it is a common knowledge and everybody knows that much work is done without care and lot of money is not rather faithfully spent on the project. So, you see so many big buildings that the Ministry gets constructed through the contractors, after one year or two or three years, they either give way or their roofs leak of sometimes their walls get cracked. There may be natural reasons also. But I am quite confident that if all the persons concerned had taken good care and had utilised the money as faithfully and honestly as was expected of them, then these experiences that we are having in this department over and over again—not almost all buildings, but I would say a very heavy percentage of buildings —would stand and would have been avoided.

I think, it is high time that the Government and the hon. Minister paid more attention to this matter. I know that he is very keen and he is very anxious about all these things and he is trying to do his level best. But I feel the results achieved so far are not coming up to the expectations and there is still much room for improvement. Some more steps therefore should be taken in order to have these defects removed.

Sir, I would particularly lay stress on the fact that the voluntary organisations can handle very big contracts. I have been associated with the Bharat Sevak Samaj and I have seen that the work that was given to the Bharat Sevak Samaj either in Delhi or elsewhere was done on 50 per cent. cost and the quality of the work was found to be much better than what could have been done through a contractor. There has always been a tussle between the voluntary organisations which undertake the work and the contractors or engineers or supervisors and they always try to find fault with the work that is done by them. It is because their interests are affected. But on the whole by having inspection at the highest level or at the Minister's level or at the level of some other agency it has been found that by resorting to such methods we can reduce the cost and we can also get better quality of work done and thus save a lot of money.

I say, Sir, more and more attention has to be paid to this matter. In this country there are a lot of voluntary agencies and a lot of people who have got the good of the Government as well as the country at heart and they are ready to come out and render some service in a voluntary way. So far some encouragement has been given and the principle has been accepted but that has been too meagre and it has been done in a rather half-hearted or haphazard manner. I would draw the attention of the Ministry and also of the hon. Minister to this so that through his influence the services of the voluntary agencies are utilised. That way, we will not only get better work done but we can also effect a small percentage of saving which may be utilised for other activities.

Now, Sir, coming to the national building programme, the programme of housing under the Central P.W.D., I would like that there should be this vigilance unit strengthened and more work should be taken from the people who are in charge of this department. Sir, we are living in bunglows or flats. When any work is got done there, what I find is, if the work is done departmentally one cannot understand how much time the department takes and how much amount is spent. I have seen that a small work done in my small flat or bungalow takes unusually long time. There is more overhead staff used and attention paid than is required for the execution of that small work. Sometimes I find that right from the Executive Engineer down to the mistry or the carpenter employed to do a small work, if the amount spent as salaries and wages on these people for those days when that small work is done, is calculated it will

[Shri Radha Raman]

come to fantastic amount compared to the actual work that is done. I do not know what particular system they are following, but I think there is need for improvement, there is need for changing or substituting it with some other system by which these departmental works are carried out properly and economically.

Only the other day, Sir, I found that lot of trucks were employed to bring rubbish. That rubbish was brought and dumped on the pavement of a road because the authorities wanted to cover a depression on the road. I found that half of the quantity brought contained debris and stones. The result was, when the depression was filled, they had to employ the almost same amount of labour to remove those stones and brick pieces from the pavement to another place. When you have got experts and good engineers, why is it that they do not take care of these small things? I think it is because somebody is interested, somebody is benefited; otherwise, there is no reason why when you want to fill up a depression you should bring in bricks and debris in order to fill it up and later on take half the quantity back to the place from where you brought it.

These are some of the things, Sir, where I feel that there should be given more attention, there should be more consciousness among the workers to see that they are working for the nation. They should work more honestly, more faithfully and in a manner so that labour is not wasted, money is not wasted, the time taken is less and the ultimate results are to the entire satisfaction of not only the Ministry and the Minister concerned but to the people who generally see their work.

So I most humbly submit, Sir, and I want to bring this to the notice of the hon. Minister, that there is something wrong somewhere, where you employ such an amount of overhead staff for a small departmental work. The whole machinery moves in such a manner as to make the total cost, the overhead charges, in the form of attention paid by the staff and the amount of labour put in there to be much more than what is actually required for a small departmental work. Therefore, these are some of the things which need the attention of the Ministry, and they need to be improved so that the work that we have in hand is done more speedily and in a much better way.

Lastly, Sir, I want to say this, that the Government, as it has been revealed in the report, still requires a lot of office accommodation in Delhi as well as in other big cities. This accommodation has to be provided. If you really want a welfare State, naturally there should be more and more accommodation for officers and the employees of the Government. To provide this they have undertaken the construction of lot of buildings and yet have also requisitioned them. There should be a planned way of derequisitioning of all these better houses. In the same way, there should be a planned way in order to have buildings provided for the Government servants and others, and the buildings should not utilise any elaborate or costly material and should not be very big in size. Our country cannot afford to have such buildings. We can certainly effect certain economy in this. I would urge upon the hon. Minister that some of the buildings which are being built round about Delhi can certainly be economised if their shape and size and the entire construction is done more in an oriental style and not in the style which we have borrowed either from the United Kingdom or America. The style which we borrow from those foreign countries is not very suitable to us in these tropical conditions. We have to make necessary changes. I say that those changes are certainly made by the experts, but still, I think they have not risen to the occasion always to see that this is a poor country where we can and must do away with

many of the luxuries which we might not be able to provide at the present moment. We should realise that within the small and limited resources that we have go., we can create many more good things in a much cheaper and more economical way.

Now, I shall refer to derequisitioning of buildings. Some 10, 12 or 15 years ago, they requisitioned certain buildings, and those buildings are now being derequisitioned. The interests of those people are still not being looked after as well as they should be. I say that there should be a planned way in this matter. The Government could have a list of those houses which were requisitioned in wartime, say, 15 or 20 years ago. There must be an end to it, and new houses should be requisitioned; the old houses should be left out. I would suggest that there should be a graded or phased programme of derequisitioning.

I have several other points to make, but since you have rung the bell, I am finishing my speech. I am sure that the hon. Minister will give his best attention to the points which I have been able to cover in the course of my speech.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पीलीभीत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि जाहिर है, इस मिनिस्ट्री में—मिनिस्ट्री आफ वर्क्स, हाउसिंग एंड सप्लाई में—तीन महकमे हैं। उन के अलावा यह मिनिस्ट्री कुछ होटल्ज और सप्लाई का इन्तजाम करती है। जब मैं वर्क्स की तरफ ध्यान देता हूं, तो मेरे सामने कुछ पुराने एतिहासिक मकानात आते हैं, जैसे ताज महल है, पाडवों का किला है और दूसरी इमारतें हैं। मैं देखता हूं कि सैकड़ों हजारों सालों के गुजरने के बाद भी आज उन की सुन्दरता और मजबूती में कोई कमी नहीं आई है और वे सिर उठाये खड़े हैं। लेकिन जब हम अपने नये मकानों को देखते हैं और खास तौर से आजादी के बाद के बने हुए, निर्माण किये हुए, मकानों की तरफ जब हमारी तवज्जह जाती है, तो हमें बड़ा अफसोस और निराशा होती है। पुराने जमाने में हमारे यहां लखनऊ में नवाब आसफ-उ-दौला थे। जब अवध में बहुत पड़ा, तो उन्होंने यह काम शुरू किया कि मकान बनवाते थे और गिरा देते थे। रऊसा किस्म के लोग और औरतें, जो दिन को काम नहीं कर सकते थे, रात को काम किया करते थे। वे मकान बनते रहते थे और गिरते रहते थे। मैं समझता हूं कि आसफ उ-दौला की पालिसी आज हमारी सरकार अपना रही है। बड़े बड़े मकान बनते हैं और गिर जाते हैं। जो बजट हमारे सामने है, वह तीस करोड़ का है। तीस करोड़ इस साल खर्च किए जा रहे हैं वर्क्स पर और चौबीस करोड़ रुपये पिछले साल खर्च हुए थे। जो मकान बनते हैं, बनने के बाद ही उन की मरम्मत शुरू हो जाती है और वे गिरने लग जाते हैं, जैसा कि मेरे दोस्त श्री राधा रमण ने कहा है। इस की आखिर वजह क्या है? वजह है महकमे में रिश्वतखोरी, करप्शन, नेपोटिज्म का होना। पिछले साल भी मैं ने इस तरफ इशारा किया था और मिनिस्टर साहब से दरख्वास्त की थी . . .

श्री भू० चं० जैन (कैथल) : अगर माननीय सदस्य अपना मकान बनवायेंगे, तो उस को भी यही हालत होगी।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : जब कोई मकान बनता है, तो उस को कोई मुद्दत होता है।

श्री बुशहर राम : ये मकान बने नहीं कि मरम्मत शुरू हो गई।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : पिछले साल भी मैं ने मिनिस्टर साहब से दरख्वास्त की थी कि रिश्वतखोरी और नेपोटिज्म के सम्बन्ध में कुछ तहकीकात की जाय, एक कमीशन बिठाया जाये, ताकि वह इस बारे में छान-बीन कर सके और रिश्वतखोरी दूर हो। फारमी में

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

एक पुरानी कहावत है कि "हरकि दर कान नमक कान नमक शुद" यानी जो इस खान में गया, वह नमक हो गया । यह काजल की एक कोठरी है, जिस में जो घुसा, वह स्याह हो गया । नये नये आफिसर जब आते हैं, तो उन की हालत दूसरी होती है और चन्द दिनों के बाद वे बदल जाते हैं । मैं ने पिछले साल भी कहा था कि दस परसेंट तो उन का मौरूसी हक है, जो कि वे ले ही लेंगे । चालीस परसेंट तक खर्च कर देते हैं ।मिनिस्टर साहब कहेंगे कि मैं अपनी बात कह रहा हूं । ऐसी बात नहीं है । इस में एक महकमा है चीफ टेक्निकल एग्जामिनर्ज आरगेनाइजेशन, जिस में १६३८०० रुपये खर्च होते हैं। उन्होंने पब्लिक एकाउंटस कमेटी के सामने रिपोर्ट सबमिट की है । पब्लिक एकाउंटस कमेटी की २५वीं रिपोर्ट में उस के मुताल्लिक यह कहा गया है ——

"Chief Technical Examiner's Organisation—Para. 44 of Audit Report 1958—pp. 44—46 and Para. 51 of Audit Report, 1959—pp. 46—48."

"The Committee are concerned to learn from the C.T.E. that technical defects were found in about 70 per cent. of the cases and over-payments in about 30 per cent. of the cases examined by him. This indicates that in majority of cases both the standard of construction and standard of supervision are far from satisfactory. The Committee are, therefore, strongly of the opinion that the C.T.E. should extend his scrutiny to a larger number of P.W. transactions."

पी० ए० सी० ने सिफारिश की कि दूसरे काम जो हुए हैं उनकी भी चीफ टैक्नीकल एग्जेमिनर देखभाल करे । इससे जाहिर है कि करप्शन की इंतिहा हो चुकी है । पिछले साल मैं ने एक केस रेफर किया था मिनिस्टर साहब को और वह केस धौलपुर में जो ब्रिज बन रहा था, उसके बारे में था । उस पर इंजीनियर साहब मुहर लगा चुके हैं । डाक्टर और इंजीनियर आज कल जिस चीज पर मुहर लगा देते हैं, वह सही हो जाती है । वे सही को गलत और गलत को सही कर सकते हैं । इनको बड़े अख्तयारात मिले हुए हैं । इनकी बात को खुदाई फरमान समझा जाता है । प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब द्वारा उसका उदघाटन भी किया जा चुका है और इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि उस पर मुकम्मिल सील लग गई है । वह साठ लाख रुपये का प्राजक्ट था । इसके बारे में मेरे पास सब कागजात हैं । मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जिस आदमी ने उसके मुताल्लिक रोशनी डाली थी उस बेचारे को इनाम मिलना तो दरकिनार रहा, पीनेलाइज किया जा रहा है । मैं मिनिस्टर सहाब से मिला हूं । प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को लिखा कि इस तरह से गोलमाल हुआ है । उन्होंने मुझे जवाब दिया है कि तहकीकात की जा रही है । ये सब लटर्ज मेरे पास हैं । उन्होंने लिखा है कि मैं इनक्वायरी कर रहा हूं । बहुत से पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बर्स के सामने भी वह चीज आई है । लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना कहना पड़ता ई कि उस तरफ कोई तवज्जह नहीं दी गई है ।

18 hrs.

इस तरह से, अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बीमारी है, करप्शन की, यह खास तौर से इस महकमे में बढ़ती ही जा रही है । प्रजातंत्र के लिये यह एक चुनौती है । लोगों में यह भावना घर करती जा रही है कि प्रजातंत्र इस बीमारी को रोक नहीं सकेगा, करप्शन को रोक नहीं सकेगा । अगर यह चीज ठीक निकली तो यह शासन के लिये एक बहुत ही खराब और बुरी बात होगी । लोगों के दिलों में से प्रजातंत्र के प्रति जो

विश्वास है, वह खत्म नहीं होना चाहिये। लोग इस बात का यकीन करने लग गए हैं कि कोरप्शन और नैपोटिज्म इस डेमोक्रेटिक सेट-अप में खत्म हो नहीं सकता है। इसलिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं फिर प्रार्थना कहता हूं कि इस विषय में छानबीन की जाए। जैसा श्री राधा रमण जी ने कहा कि हमें वेज सोचने चाहिं, तरकीब निकालनी चाहिये जिससे यह चीज दूर दूर हो सके। हमें देखना है कि गलती कहां है और वे क्यों दूर नहीं ो सकती है। करोड़ों रुपये का जो वेस्टेज हो रहा है, उसका अन्त होना चाहिये।

यह कहा जाता है कि हम यहां पर सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी लाना चाहते हैं। मकानात के सिलसिले में जो हालत है, वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। पेज २४ पर दिया हुआ है कि आफिसर्स के मकान बनाने के लिए कितना रुपया खर्च हुआ, क्लास ४ इत्यादि लिये कतना हुआ, कितने मकान उनके लिए बने और कितने इनके लिये बने इत्यादि। इस से पता चलता है कि जो लोग ५०० से ऊपर तनख्वाह पाते हैं उनके लिये दिल्ली में अकेले ४६०४ यूनिट्स थे और अवेलेबिलिटी २७५६ थी। इस तरह से १८४५ की सार्टेज दिखाई गई है। जो लोग पांच सौ के कम पाते हैं, उनकी अवेलेबिलिटी १६,४८३ दिखाई गई है और क्लास ४ के लिये ६,७२६ दिखाई गई है। इनमें जो कमी दिखाई गई है, वह बहुत ही ज्यादा है। क्या यही सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी है जो कि आप स्थपित करना चाहते हैं? जिन की तनख्वाह तो अधिक उनके अधिक मकान और जो गरीब हैं, जिन की तादाद बहुत ज्यादा है और जिन को मकानों की सख्त जरूरत है उनके लिये कम मकान। ये जो गरीब लोग हैं इनके साइकलों का सुबह के वक्त तांता सा बंध जाता है, बड़ी बड़ी दूर से ये लोग आते हैं, गाजियाबाद और न जाने कहां कहां से आफिसस को आते हैं और रात को भी काफी देर गए वापिस जाते हैं। यह सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी का तकाजा नहीं है कि इनकी सहूलियत के लिए कुछ न कुछ किया जाए। यह ठीक नहीं है कि अफसरों के लिये तो मकान बनें, गरीबों के लिये न बनें।

यहां पर मकान गिराने की बात भी कही गई है। साथ ही साथ नये बनाने की बात भी कही गई है। मैंने पिछले साल भी कहा था कि डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जब फूड मिनिस्टर थे, उस वक्त जिस कोठी में वह रहते थे, बंगला नम्बर १ उसको गिरा कर बहुमूल्य कार्यालय बनाया जाएगा। उसी के साथ साथ तिमारपुर इत्यादि में भी मकानात गिराये जा रहे हैं। इस सिलसिले में एक सवाल श्री हेमराज ने पूछा था। उसका नम्बर था ४७४ और तारीख थी २५-२-६० उसमें पूछा गया था कि क्या वाकई में इस तरह के क्वार्टर्स गिराये जा रहे हैं। इसका जवाब हां, में दिया गया था। इसके बाद यह सवाल पूछा गया था कि जो मकान सिमेंट के और कनक्रीट के होते ह, उनकी लाइफ क्या होती है। इसका जवाब यह दिया गया था :—

"The life of the houses constructed during 1948—50 with roofs of re-inforced cement concrete slabs is about 50 to 60 years."

इसी क्वेश्चन में पूछा गया था कि क्या यह सही है कि वे मकानात गिरने शुरू हो गए हैं। इसका जवाब दिया गया :—

"In a few of these quarters on the first floor, ceiling plaster and small pieces of cement concrete from the R.C.C. slabs have fallen. No roof has, however, collapsed."

इस महकमे की यह हालत है कि मकानात बनते हैं और गिरने शुरू हो जाते हैं। इसी

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

के साथ साथ एक फेहरिस्त दी गई है मकानों की और बताया गया है कि कितने मकान बन चुके हैं, कितने बनने जा रहे हैं और कितने आगे बनेंगे। इस फेहरिस्त में कहीं यह नहीं बताया गया है कि कितना रुपया खर्च हो गया, कितना आगे खर्च होना है और उस काम की शक्ल क्या है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आइंदा जो रिपोर्ट बने उसमें इसका भी हवाला होना चाहिये कि कितने मकान होंगे तथा दूसरी क्या क्या बातें होंगी, कितना खर्च आएगा इत्यादि। सर्वे तो काम का आप करते ही नहीं हैं। चाहे पहला प्लान हो, चाहे दूसरा हो, आपने काम का कोई भी सर्वे प्लान के दौरान में या प्लान के बाद नहीं किया है और यह पता नहीं लगाया है कि कितना काम हुआ, क्या गलतियां मकान बनाने के बारे में हुई हैं .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य पांच मिनट में खत्म कर लेंगे ?

श्री मोहन स्वरूप: आठ दस मिनट में और लूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तब तो आप अपना भाषण कल जारी रखें।

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members may now move their cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Upgrading of lower type of Government accommodation to higher type in New Delhi.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced to Re. 1." (1496)

Lack of proper attention given to amenities provided in Government colonies for Government servants.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1512).

Decisions of the Hyderabad Conference of the Housing Ministers.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1790).

Failure to enforce the decisions of the Conferences of Housing Ministers held at Mysore, Darjeeling and Hyderabad.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works Housing and Supply, be reduced by Rs. 100." (1791)

Need for constructing houses for industrial workers under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, Workers' Cooperatives Scheme and Scheme regarding Houses by Employers.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1792)

Refusal of employers to build houses for workers

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, be reduced by Rs. 100." (1793)

Failure to give loans from the Provident Fund to industrial workers for constructing houses.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing,

and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1794)

Failure to carry out recommendations of the Advisory Committee on slum clearance.

Shri Thangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1795)

Need to bring forward legislation to compel plantation managements to construct adequate housing accommodation for plantation labour by availing loans from Government.

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1811)

Need to bring forward legislation to compel private industrial managements to construct adequate houses for industrial labour.

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1812)

Failure to provide housing accommodation to all the Central Government employees in Delhi.

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1813).

Need to provide more funds for Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1815).

Need to simplify the rules and procedure of granting loans in Low Income Housing Scheme.

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' reduced by Rs. 100." (1816).

Need to expedite the establishment of Government Press in Koratty, Kerala State.

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1817)

Need to extend benefits of Housing Schemes to Agricultural workers.

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1818)

Need to encourage Labour Contract Societies for construction works.

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, be reduced by Rs. 100." (1819)

Policy regarding giving of construction works of the CPWD on contract.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced to Re. 1." (1095)

Policy regarding giving to contractors works of annual repair, additions and alterations in the CPWD.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced to Re. 1." (1096)

Application of sections 4A and 4B of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules to the employees on the regular establishment of the CPWD.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced to Re. 1." (477)

Need to transfer the Electrical Sub-Division of Central Public Works Division, Dehradun from the present Division to an Electrical Division.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (486)

Need to transfer the Electrical Sub-Division of Ajmer Central Division of CPWD from the present Division to an Electrical Division.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (487)

Need to transfer the Electrical Sub-Division of Simla Central Division of CPWD from the present Division to an Electrical Division.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (488)

Need to change the name of Calcutta Aviation Division No. II of CPWD.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (489)

Need to take out the Allahabad Sub-Division of Calcutta Aviation Electrical Division of CPWD from this Division to reduce the workload.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (490)

Need to place the Simla Central Division, Delhi Aviation Division No. II and Ajmer Central Division of the CPWD under the jurisdiction of the same Circle.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (491)

Need to place the Assam Central Division and Calcutta Aviation Division No. II of CPWD under the jurisdiction of the same Circle.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (492)

Need to place the U.P. Central P.W. Division and Allahabad Central Division of the CPWD under the jurisdiction of the same Circle.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (493)

Need to give the same number of public holidays to the workcharged staff of the CPWD as is being enjoyed by other Central Government employees on regular establishment.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (494)

Need to extend the Contributory Health Service Scheme to the workcharged staff of the CPWD

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (495)

Need to confirm the workcharged staff of the CPWD against the existing permanent posts.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (496)

Need to give uniforms to all workcharged staff of the CPWD.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (497)

Need to abolish the two grades in the posts of wiremen, linemen, armature winders and painters in the CPWD.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (547)

Need to provide electricity to the mali quarters behind Baird Lane, New Delhi.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (548)

Need to provide separate water taps to the mali quarters behind Baird Lane, New Delhi.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (549)

Failure to pay house rent allowance to the workcharged staff of the CPWD posted at Vishakhapatnam Airport for the period 1-1-1949 to 31-10-1950.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (550)

Failure to give wage slips to the workers on muster roll in the CPWD.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (551)

Failure to refund street light charges to the CPWD staff at Dhanbad.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (552)

Need to grant washing allowance to workcharged staff of the CPWD who are supplied with uniforms.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (553)

Need to grant the same retirement benefits to the permanent workcharged staff of the CPWD as are enjoyed by other permanent Central Government employees.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (554)

Need to have the same conditions of service for the workcharged staff of the CPWD as are applicable to other Central Government employees.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (555)

Need to extend the leave travel concessions to the workcharged staff of the CPWD.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (556)

Need to grant death gratuity to the temporary and quasi-permanent workcharged staff of the CPWD.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (557)

Need to abolish the post of Assistant Choudharies in the CPWD.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (558)

Need to redesignate the Diesel Engine drivers as Electric Generating Power House drivers.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1174)

Need to provide jobs to the retrenched workcharged staff of the CPWD at Tezpur Aerodrome.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1175)

Need to provide additional "G" Type Quarters to the Class III workcharged staff of the CPWD in New Delhi

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduce by Rs. 100." (1176)

Need to supply uniforms to the Pump Drivers on higher scale of pay employed in the CPWD

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1177)

Need to grant NEFA Compensatory Allowance to the workcharged staff of the CPWD

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1178)

Need to allot Government accommodation to the workcharged staff of the CPWD in Calcutta

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1179)

Need to reduce the working hours of C.P.W.D. chowkidars at Dhanbad.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1180)

Need to reduce the working hours of C.P.W.D. chowkidars at Bombay Airport.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1181)

Need to pay in Nepal allowance to the workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. at enhanced rate

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1182)

Need to abolish the system of giving construction works of the C.P.W.D. on contract.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1183)

Need to get all works of annual repairs, additions and alterations in the C.P.W.D. done departmentally by work-charged staff.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1184)

Need to grant special casual leave to the members and office bearers of the recognised Unions in C.P.W.D. to attend Central Executive or Council meetings of the Unions

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1185)

Need to change the designation of Lorry coolies' in the C.P.W.D.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1186)

Need to count the service rendered in State P.W.D. for pension and gratuity in the case of C.P.W.D. work-charged staff transferred along with the works from West Bengal C.P.W.D.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1187)

Failure to refund excess rent charged from the allottees of Jorbagh Nursery quarters of the C.P.W.D. in New Delhi

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1240)

Need to provide accommodation to the workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. at Madhopur

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1287)

Need to provide accommodation to the workcharged staff of the C.P. W.D. at Cuttack

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1288)

Need to provide accommodation to the workcharged staff of the C.P. W.D. in Bhubaneshwar City

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1289)

Need to pay honorarium to the workers of the C.P.W.D. at Vigyan Bhawan for the work done in connection with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Monetary Fund Conferences.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1290).

Need to pay honorarium to the workers of the C.P.W.D. for the work done in connection with the India 1958 Exhibition

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1291)

Failure to sanction compensatory allowance to the work-charged staff of the C.P.W.D. under Madhopur Circle

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1292)

Working of the Department of Explosives

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (298)

Need to enlarge circles of explosives with high officers

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (299)

Working of the Eastern Circle, Calcutta of the Department of Explosives

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (300)

Failure to inspect licenced premises by Inspectors of the Department of Explosives

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing, and Supply, be reduced by Rs. 100." (301).

Report of Jamuria explosion resulting in the death of more than fifty persons

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100." (302)

Need to censure officers for negligence of duty mentioned in the Report of enquiry into the explosion at Jhamuria Bazar

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1018).

Mr. Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

18.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 14, 1960/Chaitra, 25, 1882 (Saka).

[*Wednesday, April* 13, 1960/*Chaitra* 24, 1882 (*Saka*)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . COLUMNS 11409—43

S.Q. No.	Subject	
1455	Castings for railway tracks	11409—12
1456	Invention of Agricultural implements	11412—15
1457	Survey of mental diseases	11415—18
1458	Manufacture of ship-building parts	11418—21
1460	Keys for railway sleepers	11421—26
1461	Rice mills in Andhra Pradesh	11426—27
1463	Drinking in I.A.C. planes	11427—28
1464	Evasion of freight payment at Kanpur station	11429—31
1465	Introduction of Metric System in P. & T.	11431—33
1466	Bhogdoi bridge at Jorhat	11433—36
1468	Pochampad Project	11436—40
1470	Fictitious Railway Service Commission	11440—41
1471	Inter-State River Water dispute between Madras and Mysore	11441—43

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . 11443—75

S.Q. No.	Subject	
1459	Anti-Leprosy work	11443
1462	Drinking in I.A.C. planes	11443—44
1467	P. & T. Board	11445
1469	Payment of fair wages to Labourers at Howrah station	1144[illegible]—46
1472	Mangalore port	11446
1473	Bridge on West Coast Road	11446—47
1474	A.I.I. and I.A.C. agreement on Inland traffic	11447
1475	Suspension of railway Officers	11447—48
1476	Nalagarh Committee	11448
1477	Virus carried by Migrating birds	11448—49
1478	Classification and categorisation of posts at Major Ports	11449

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1479	Mechanised farm	11449—50
1480	Quarters for P. & T. Employees	114[illegible]0
U.S.Q. No.		
2042	Breakdown of electricity supply in Delhi	114[illegible]0—51
2043	Rice export from Punjab	11451—[illegible]2
2044	Inland water transport in Orissa	114[illegible]2
2045	Bridge on Brahmani	11452—53
2046	Baitarani bridge on National Highway No. 6	11453
2047	Contravention of drug Control Act	11453—[illegible]4
2048	Forest Development in U.P.	11454
2049	Rural electrification in U.P.	11454—55
2050	West German Agricultural Delegation	11455
2051	Airconditioned chair cars	11456
2052	Khosla Committee Report	11456
2053	Kamlahi Poultry Farm in Himachal Pradesh	114[illegible]7
2054	Post Offices in Bombay	114[illegible]7—58
2055	Co-operative societies in Himachal Pradesh	11458
2056	Heart Surgery	11459
2057	Widening of roads in Delhi	11459—60
2058	Freight and siding charges outstanding against Kanpur Mills	11460
2059	Allahabad station	11460—61
2060	Andamans forest	11[illegible]61
2061	Family Planning in Orissa	11462
2062	Staff council in Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop	11462
2063	Import of fertilizers	11463
2064	Freight charged for images	11463—64
2065	Berhampur station	11[illegible]64
2066	Delhi Zoo	11464—66

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2067	Sugar factory at Hastinapur	11466
2068	Employees Unions in the I.A.R.I.	11466
2069	Road in Andhra Pradesh	11466–67
2070	Maternity Wing in Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi	11467–68
2071	Dental Adviser	11469
2072	Railway wagon factory near Nangloi	11470
2073	Stoppage of mail train at Bhilai	11470
2074	Co-operative Programmes in Andhra Pradesh	11471
2075	Hirakud Dam Project staff	11471–72
2076	Influenza in Delhi	11473
2077	Planting of trees at stations	11473
2078	Madras-Delhi Janta Express	11474
2079	Open Air School on C. Railway	11474–75
2080	Selection of Khalasis	11475

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA 11476

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that at its sitting held on the 11th April, 1960, Rajya Sabha had passed the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Bill, 1960.

BILL PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA LAID ON THE TABLE . . . 11476

Secretary laid on the Table the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Bill, 1960, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 11476—11646

(*i*) Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power was concluded and the Demands were voted in full.

(*ii*) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, APRIL 14TH, 1960/CHAITRA 25, 1882 (*SAKA*)— 11646

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply and consideration of Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Finance and voting of the Demands.

GMGIPND—LS II—183(AI) LSD—26-4-60—950